Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUFER

NEWSPAPERS are most carefully read in hospitals. Perhaps also in prisons; and, if the writers of that slightly passe brand of heroic fiction are to be believed, in the far-flung outposts of the British Empire, whose lonely figures gallantly holding the thin, red empiric line obtain their journals long after the reverberations of the events they describe have been succeeded by newer thunders. If journalists knew how every word they write is read by patients with dragging hours to fill, how it is debated and chewed over in discussion, they would be inhibited from setting pen to paper. But they must know as well that the debates here in the wards have as much impact on events as the ancient wrangles in the academies of Sura, Pumbeditta and Hebardea, for we are powerless to act being suspended temporarily from urban life.

●

UNDER this careful hospital-ward scrutiny, yesterday's front page was, to say the least, somewhat noisy and boisterous. Enough TNT was confiscated from Egyptians in Jordan to blow up the whole of Amman; there were bombs and shots near the U.S. Envoy's residence in Beirut; Nasser was delivering a "violent" attack; the U.A.R. was making its own ammunition for Soviet heavy arms; a boiler exploded with fatal results on a kibbutz; there were race riots and West Indian alarms; a strike for EOKA dead, a U.S. bomber chief who is an expert on nuclear explosions was flying to Formosa, and at the Atoms for Peace Conference there was a first-class row about the use of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, such as blasting out harbours. Out of 26 stories in all, over half of the main ones dealt with violence, explosions, sudden death, execution, strike protests and bombing. Hardly reading matter to reduce tensions in a ward where one of the main symptoms is unexplained headaches.

●

IT was with almost the same sort of relief that one feels when, after all the apprehension of anticipation yields to an anaesthetic before major surgery, that one turned to the comparative calm of outer space where the absolute quiet is only broken by the passage of less than a handful of satellites which give out noises which are heard on earth but not locally, up there, because there is no medium through which sound waves can travel. But the calm of outer space does not seem likely to remain undisturbed for long. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, the U.S. Resident Representative at the U.N., has now submitted for inclusion in the agenda of the forthcoming assembly an item entitled: "Programme for International Cooperation in the Field of Outer Space."

●

NOW pandemonium is likely to break out in the empyrean as well. Mr. Lodge has marshalled a number of forceful arguments in support of his suggestion. But since space is practically infinite, why do the nations really have to get together and make a great tumult when they have all the reaches of eternity in which to get away from each other for a little while? On the other hand, since voices cannot be heard in outer space, maybe it would be a good idea to have a meeting there some day before it is too late. The usual inflammatory speeches can be made which no one will be able to hear, and trouble about, and so, gradually, the peoples will become used to being together without quarrelling. Then, perhaps, when they get back down to earth they will have formed good habits which will persist thereafter.

●

ONCE Sir Arthur Keith, President of the British Association, proposed a ten year scientific holiday to enable men to catch up morally with the tremendous advances in science. It does not yet seem to have occurred to anyone that perhaps most of the world's headaches come from all the talk and noise of international debate.

●

MAYBE the old concept of secret and, therefore, quiet diplomacy was not such a bad idea after all. There were longer periods of world peace when it was in fashion than we have enjoyed since with democracy. We have encouraged nations to shout at each other publicly with the masses of humanity heckling vociferously from the sidelines.

Petah Tikva, September 5.

Rain Likely Today

A low pressure area moving into our region from Cyprus will probably result in light rain and lower temperatures on Friday morning (today). The skies will clear later in the day and during Saturday, the weatherman said on Thursday night.

USAF PLANE MISSING

BONN (Reuter).—The search for a missing American C130 Hercules transport with 17 men on board is still going on, an American Air Force spokesman said at Wiesbaden on Thursday.

The plane was reported missing on Wednesday while on a flight to Adana, Turkey.

POLICE HALT DEMONSTRATORS

De Gaulle Calls For 'Yes' in Referendum

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — General de Gaulle, appealing to the people of France to approve his constitution in the referendum on September 28, on Thursday told them: "With all my heart, in the name of France, I ask you to reply 'yes.' If you do not, we will return that very day to the errors which you know."

Speaking in the Place de la Republique, he added: "If you do, the result will be to make the Republic strong and effective."

He said the constitution had been drawn up without any breach of a single right of the people nor of any public liberty. "The nation, which is the sole judge, will approve or reject our work. But it is in good conscience that we propose it."

Gen. de Gaulle's speech was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and a forest of hands rose as he led the singing of the Marseillaise after he finished speaking. From the press stand the only sign of disturbance seen in the square was a short-lived scuffle among a knot of demonstrators.

After the ceremony, thousands of bits of paper marked "no" littered the boulevard. Some cars had "no" posters plastered on them.

Police, armed with massive truncheons, were drawn up by their vans on a boulevard near the square. They estimated that several hundred demonstrators were forced back from its southern approaches. Stones were thrown at the police, and some arrests were made.

Some pro-Gaullists shouted: "To Moscow" when left-wingers cried "No," and this led to more scuffles.

Some cars were overturned and a police sergeant was injured when a brick crashed through the windows of a police van. Several casualties were reported as police pursued demonstrators.

Sabre Charge

In one boulevard off the square, Republican Guards charging with drawn sabres scattered demonstrators. In another street police used tear-gas to break up a demonstration. Some left-wing demonstrators overturned cars and attacked a Gaullist office.

Gen. de Gaulle said in his speech that France needs to be dynamic in public affairs. "The need to bring peace back to Algeria, then that of exploiting it, and finally that of settling the question of its statute and its place in our groupings impose difficult and prolonged efforts on us.

"The French nation will flower again or will perish, according to whether the state will constantly have enough strength and prestige to lead her where she should go."

The Premier, speaking of post-war regimes, said: "Whatever the intentions, the regime found itself deprived of the internal authority and the external assurance without which it could not act.

"It was inevitable for the paralysis of the state to lead to a serious national crisis, and immediately the Republic was threatened with collapse.

"It was in legality that I and my Government assumed the exceptional mandate of drawing up a project for a new constitution and submitting it to the decision of the people," he declared.

West Raps Russia For Berlin Bans

BERLIN (Reuter). — The U.S., British and French Commandants in Berlin on Thursday called on the Soviet authorities to halt measures designed to "harass" people crossing the border to West Berlin.

The demand was made in identical letters to the Commandant of the Soviet Sector of Berlin, General Zakharov.

The letters said: "In recent weeks increasingly severe measures have been taken by the German authorities in the Soviet Zone in order to prevent this travel and harass these people. These measures include detentions, deprivations of identity documents, economic pressure, organized ostracism and threats."

The letters said Russia had undertaken to promote the freedom of movement and normalization of life within the city by signing the 1949 agreement settling Berlin's Four-Power status.

"Any attempt to hinder or put a stop to this daily travel is clearly an interference with the normal life of the city," the letter said.

U.K. Grants India £40m. in Aid

LONDON (Reuter). — Britain will give India £40m. in financial aid before March 31, 1959, it was officially announced here on Thursday.

The Treasury said that Britain was also willing to give "continuing consideration to the long-term problems of Indian development during the remainder of the second (Indian) Five-Year-Plan which ends in March 1961."

The announcement follows talks held here between India's Finance Minister, Mr. Desai, and British Ministers.

British financial aid comes in the midst of a mounting internal crisis in Delhi over the famine in Uttar Pradesh state. Almost all opposition members walked out of the Lower House in New Delhi on Wednesday night when the Speaker ruled that the question of food supplies was primarily the responsibility of State governments and not of the Central Government.

The British aid announcement also said that between August 25 and 27 discussions had been held in Washington at the invitation of the President of the World Bank about financial aid to India from a number of countries besides the U.K.

"As a result of the talks, agreement was reached on the assistance which the Bank and the representatives of the participating governments would be ready to give to India."

In New Delhi, the Opposition members called on the Government to resign following rejection of a motion for a food debate on the Uttar Pradesh famine. Opposition members included Socialists, Communists and Independents.

The Praja Socialist Party has said it will begin agitation in Uttar Pradesh for raids on government grain stores and distribution of stocks to the people at "fair prices."

Soldier Hit By Bomb in Nicosia

NICOSIA (Reuter). — A British soldier was wounded when a bomb was thrown at a Landrover vehicle in the heart of Nicosia's Greek quarter on Thursday. Several members of a British patrol were in the vehicle at the time. It is the first bomb attack on security forces on the town's "murder mile" since May 1956.

Several hundred British troops on Thursday continued their search of Aylanja village, two miles south of Nicosia, for the killers of a British Airman warrant officer who was killed on Thursday.

Other British troops cordoned off and searched Monagroulli village, near the south coast of Cyprus on Wednesday and detained four Greek Cypriot suspects after finding bombs in a house.

Reports on Thursday from Biopetri village, the scene of Tuesday's gun battle south of Famagusta, said that several more houses within the village had been blown up following the discovery of bombs inside them.

In London, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan was reported to be planning to hold weekend talks on the situation in Cyprus with Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of Cyprus, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Allan Lennox Boyd.

Nasser Repeats Attack on Israel

CAIRO (Reuter). — Abdul Nasser on Thursday attacked Israel for the second consecutive day as "a threat to the Arabs."

Speaking at a new heavy arms factory, he said that in the past Egypt had had to seek help and munitions from "imperialist" powers "against the aggression of Israel, which was created by imperialism and established in our own midst as a source of continuous danger." Now Egypt can make arms herself, he declared.

Knesset Likely To Reconvene On Tuesday

TEL AVIV. — The Knesset is likely to be reconvened on Tuesday. Opposition parties on Thursday handed to the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, a petition bearing more than the necessary 30 signatures, to discuss urgently three unrelated questions: the political situation, the proposed sale of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Co., and the Shatta prison break.

The Knesset House Committee is meeting on Friday (today) finally to decide on the date of the Knesset session.

The number of signatories who supported the call increased during the course of the day. At midday there were 13 Herut, 11 General Zionist and eight National Religious signatures. In the afternoon those of other religious parties were added, and the final number is believed to be 27. Under the Knesset Rules, the Speaker is required to call a special session if so requested by 30 members.

Harassing Tactics

The recall of the Knesset during the recess is expected to be used by the opposition parties to harass the Cabinet in several ways. Apparently, some opposition leaders believe Mapam would feel awkward in a debate on the proposed sale of Fertilizers and Chemicals, and that the Coalition might be brought to a breaking point.

Mapam's inclination to dodge a Cabinet crisis was evident on Thursday in the decision of its Central Committee meeting. Although the resolution states unequivocally that the party would leave no stone unturned to revoke the Cabinet decision that F&C is for sale, it was stated in the press communique that Mr. Y. Patish, as chairman of the meeting, announced he would approach Mapai and Ahdut Ha'avodah leaders to discuss the situation. Thus the matter is being treated as essentially an internal question concerning the three Labour parties rather than an issue which threatens to break the national coalition.

Mapam Resolutions

At the same meeting of the Mapam Central Committee, a series of political resolutions were adopted after speeches by Mr. N. Peled, the party's Political Secretary, and Mr. M. Ya'ari. These resolutions cover well-trodden Mapam ground, and include an appeal to the world powers to exclude the Middle East from the cold war. The national movement of the Arabs is termed "a positive value," but this is qualified by the demand that the Arabs should also consider the Jewish national liberation movement as "positive."

The big powers are requested to press the Arabs to open direct negotiations with Israel. Another resolution calls for strengthening the Israel Defence Forces, but says that "peace should be preserved and adventurous plans dismissed."

One of the resolutions calls for immediate abolition of Military Government.

Syrians Fire on U.N. Team Probing Kibbutz Complaint

TIBERIAS. — Automatic fire from Syrian positions near Kibbutz Shamir was opened at noon on Thursday on a party of U.N. observers, accompanied by the Israel delegate to the Israel-Syrian M.A.C.

The observers had gone out in response to a complaint by the kibbutz that the Syrians were blocking up the Dufeila spring, which is situated on the Israel-Syrian border. The settlers discovered the obstruction two days ago and notified the Israel delegate.

When the group of observers reached their observation post, fire was opened and maintained for about an hour and a half, effectively preventing access to the spring. Some of the observers took cover in the observation post but but were forced to abandon it as Syrian fire was directed there. They later fell back on the kibbutz, leaving behind two cars riddled by bullets.

At the time of the shooting, a Syrian herd was grazing inside Israel territory and it is believed that one purpose of the firing was to prevent the animals from being apprehended.

By evening, however, the herd had recrossed the border.

Attempts to sabotage the dam and the irrigation ditches built by the kibbutz have been made in the past by the Syrians, and various efforts to block the spring were prevented by the intervention of U.N. observers.

Jordan May Not Join League Talks

There were contradictory reports on Thursday about whether Jordan would send a delegation to participate in the sessions of the Arab League Political Committee which is convening in Cairo on Saturday.

The Arab News Agency reported that the Jordan Government had decided to send the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Ihsan Hashem, to represent it at the meeting. On the other hand, Premier Samir Rifa'i told reporters in Amman on Wednesday night that nothing definite had yet been decided and that it was not certain whether a Jordanian delegation would attend the meetings at all.

Cairo Radio announced that the Iraqi Ambassador in Cairo, Fayek Samourai, will act as chairman at the meeting.

On Thursday, the Old City daily "El Jihad" reported that former British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anthony Nutting, had been refused an entry visa into Jordan because of his "anti-Jordan writings." Mr. Nutting had resigned from the British Government during the Suez crisis, because of his opposition to the landings in Egypt.

JORDAN SENTENCES 'ISRAEL SPIES'

LONDON (INA). — A Military Court in Amman on Wednesday sentenced one Israeli to 18 years imprisonment and three other Israelis to three years, according to local morning newspapers. The four Israelis were accused of spying for Israel. Eight other Israel prisoners were acquitted.

(INA)

B-G in 'Copter Sees Army Show

POST Military Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN THE SANDS. — Prime Minister Ben-Gurion flew in by helicopter on Thursday morning to watch a large-scale exercise in which armoured unit reserves took part. Task forces composed of Sherman and AMX-13 tanks, and of half-tracks carrying infantry, were put through their paces in mock attack demonstrating the capture of a ridge of hills. Mysteres provided air support during part of the manoeuvres.

The Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, and the Director General of the Ministry of Defence, Mr. Shimon Peres, were with the Prime Minister to watch the exercise. Also present were the military attaches of France, Great Britain, Italy, Turkey and the U.S. The Tel Aviv Municipality, which has "adopted" the armoured units, was represented by Councillor Mrs. O. Kasnachey and the Town Clerk, Mr. Yehuda Nedivi.

The Prime Minister arrived with the Air Force O.C., Aluf-Mishne Ezer Weizmann.

For most of the men who took part, the manoeuvres represented the final stage of their reserve training this year.

They had the traditional "Negev look" about them — most of them had not shaved for days, and all had been permeated with the thin "Negev sand" which covers hair, face and clothes with an irremovable white layer.

The exercise went off without a hitch.

The Air Force gave close support, strafing and dropping napalm bombs. Shermans and AMX's coming from different directions shelled the targets, which had already been "softened up" by 105mm. guns.

The O.C. Armour told reporters, however, that his units could easily have plastered the targets with much more metal had it been a real attack.

In the afternoon, a parade of all units taking part in the exercise was held in the area. Relatives of those members of these units who had died in action were invited to the ceremony.

(See 'Why Zahal Wins'—Page 11)

B-G, Dag Meeting To Be Brief

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The talks between Secretary-General Hammarskjold and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on Saturday afternoon in Jerusalem are not expected to be exhaustive. Mr. Hammarskjold will probably leave the same evening after the meeting, or at the latest on Sunday morning. Foreign Minister Meir will participate in the talks.

The Cabinet at its meeting on Sunday will decide on Mrs. Meir's attendance at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session as head of the Israel delegation. In the event of an affirmative decision by the Cabinet, Mrs. Meir will leave for New York later in the week. She will be accompanied by her Political Secretary, Mr. Mordecai Gazit. Mrs. Meir intends to be in New York before Rosh Hashana, which begins on the evening of Sunday, September 14.

Mr. Hammarskjold last saw Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in Jerusalem on June 21 when Armistice Affairs, particularly Article VIII of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement, were discussed.

U.N. COMMENT

Reuter quotes a U.N. spokesman in Cairo as saying that the nature of Mr. Hammarskjold's contact with Israel leaders would not be similar to his current consultations with the Arabs. He said these consultations "in a diplomatic sense" were with Arab countries and primarily concerned the question covered by the Arab-sponsored resolution in the U.N.

Mr. Hammarskjold had nothing specific to tell the Israelis and would listen to their views, the spokesman added.

However, Reuter also said that, to observers in Cairo, it appeared significant that Israel had emerged as a factor in the Middle East consultations immediately following the Secretary-General's first round of talks with Nasser.

U.N. Secretary Opens Talks with Nasser

CAIRO (Reuter). — The U.N. Secretary General, Mr. Hammarskjold, conferred with Abdul Nasser here on Thursday night. Earlier he had talks with Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi.

Mr. Hammarskjold was to continue his discussions with Nasser at dinner later Thursday night.

There was no announcement about the negotiations, which concern implementation of the main points of last month's Arab resolution approved by the General Assembly. These relate to the safeguarding of Jordanian and Lebanese independence, the withdrawal of Anglo-American troops in these countries, and the organization of Middle East economic development.

A spokesman for Mr. Hammarskjold said on Wednesday night that the Secretary-General's main concern was to make practical arrangements that would adequately help to uphold U.N. principles in Lebanon and Jordan.

Beirut More Relaxed As Shops Reopen

It is understood that the strike relaxation was achieved in return for a promise by the authorities that no armed rebel would be prosecuted and that arrest warrants issued against most Opposition leaders last June would be shelved.

It is also understood that the new Government and Parliament will consider changing the Constitution to limit Presidential authority. The Opposition's chief complaint against retiring President Camille Chamoun was that he assumed too much executive power.

It was also announced here by the American Embassy on Thursday that the U.S. Government will grant Lebanon $2.5m. in immediate aid.

U.S. Rejects 12-Mile Sea-Limit by Chinese

Peking Outlines 'Chinese Waters'

HONG KONG (Reuter). — The Chinese Government announced on Thursday it was extending its territorial waters to 12 nautical miles.

A Government statement broadcast by Peking Radio said the new limit would be allied to "The open seas adjoining all territories of the People's Republic."

On Wednesday, the Peking "People's Daily," mouthpiece of the Chinese Communist Party, voiced "concern" over Britain's "open provocation against Iceland." (It defended Iceland's right to decide the limit of its territorial waters.)

The statement said the new limit applies not only to China's mainland coast but to Formosa and "all other islands belonging to China which are separated from the mainland and its coastal islands by the high seas."

Foreign ships having a military purpose and foreign aircraft are prohibited from entry into Chinese territorial water and the airspace above them without permission, the statement declared.

It went on to say that U.S. armed forces "occupying" Formosa, stationed on the neighbouring Penghu (Pescadores) Islands, are "unlawfully encroaching on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Chinese People's Republic."

"Taiwan (Formosa), Penghu and such other areas have still to be recovered, and the Government of the People's Republic of China has the right to recover these areas by suitable means at a suitable time," the statement said.

"Taiwan is Chinese territory and no foreign interference is tolerated."

The statement said the new limit would be measured from a baseline connecting unnamed "basepoints" by straight lines.

It added that the water areas inside the baseline are "Chinese inland waters" and include Quemoy, Matsi and other coastal islands.

Thursday's statement did not mention Hong Kong and the adjacent land held under lease by Britain.

Sees Move 'Cloaks Aggression'

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. on Thursday refused to recognise China's extension of its territorial waters from three to 12 miles, and said that Peking Government's action (See Col. x) was an obvious attempt to cloak its aggressive purposes."

At the same time President Eisenhower warned China he will not hesitate to commit U.S. armed forces to the defence of the Nationalist-held offshore islands if he finds such a step necessary to the security of Formosa.

The President's warning was announced by Secretary of State Dulles after he had conferred with Mr. Eisenhower in Newport, Rhode Island.

He said Mr. Eisenhower would not hesitate to conclude that Formosa itself was threatened if there were an attack on Quemoy, Matsu or any other offshore island.

Mr. Dulles stressed that the President has not yet made any such finding. But, he added: "Presidential determination, if made, would be followed by action both timely and effective."

Mr. Dulles said despite the announced intention to invade Quemoy, the U.S. has not abandoned hope that the Peking Government "will stop short of defying the will of mankind for peace."

"The President and I earnestly hope that the Chinese Communist regime will not again, as in the case of Korea, defy the basic principle upon which world order depends, namely that armed force should not be used to achieve territorial ambitions," he declared. "Any such naked use of force would pose an issue far transcending the offshore islands and even the security of Formosa."

It "would forecast a widespread use of force in the Far East which would endanger vital free world positions and the security of the U.S.," he warned.

Mr. Dulles recalled that in talks with Chinese delegates in Geneva in the last three years the U.S. had tried to secure a declaration of reciprocal renunciation of force except in self-defence.

He again urged acceptance of such a proposal and said the U.S. believes such a course constitutes the only civilized procedure.

Iceland Thinks U.K. Will Give Up

REYKJAVIK (Reuter). — The Communist Fishery Minister, Mr. Ludvik Josefsson, said on Thursday that "the British will have to give up in the end. We will win the battle."

He told newsmen in an interview that, despite Britain's violation of the newly declared 12-mile fishing limit, Iceland has "already almost got what she wants."

He did not elaborate, except to say that British trawler skippers who have to fish under naval escort to avoid being arrested by Icelandic patrols would soon find it an "impossible situation."

In London, an Admiralty spokesman denied a rumour that the frigates of the British fishery protection squadron were about to be withdrawn from their stations off Iceland. He said these naval vessels would continue their protective duties as long as required by the circumstances.

Icelanders expect the disappearance of the trawlers from the disputed waters following a report by Iceland Radio that it had overheard trawler skippers saying they intended to go during the night.

There were no further reports of incidents within the 12-mile limit. Reykjavik was also quiet following Wednesday night's renewed anti-British demonstrations by a crowd of 150 young people, jeering and throwing stones at the British Ambassador's residence.

In a communique published earlier, Iceland's Foreign Minister Gudmundur Gudmundsson expressed regret over a similar incident on Tuesday night, when larger crowds smashed 16 windows at the Ambassador's home.

British trawlers steaming off south-east Iceland have reported sighting Norwegian and Swedish patrol vessels. They identified one as the Draug, a 1,870-ton Norwegian frigate, and the other as a Swedish patrol craft, the Hansa.

B-G, Ike Exchange Letters

Prime Minister David Ben Gurion is said recently to have had an exchange of letters with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles on developments in the Middle East and their effect on Israel, according to a report appearing yesterday in "Lamerhav", the paper of the Ahdut-Ha'aveda party. No official news was given of the letters.

According to this report, Mr. Ben Gurion's first letter was despatched to President Eisenhower during the height of the Iraq crisis in July of this year, and consisted of a full analysis of Nasser's expansionist ambitions in the Middle East, and their likely effect on the non-Arab states in the area.

Mr. Ben Gurion also touched on the changed security problems confronting Israel in the new Middle Eastern situation and requested that the U.S. clarify its policy in the area. He suggested that it would contribute to stability if the U.S. were to announce openly that it was prepared to support Israel against a possible Arab attack.

It is believed that this message was similar in content to one Mr. Ben Gurion sent at the same time to Premier Charles De Gaulle of France.

It is learned that President Eisenhower replied with a short message outlining the main points of American policy in the area. Secretary of State Dulles then followed with a longer note in which he dwelt on America's current policy in the region and suggested further discussions with Israel, on concrete proposals, on the diplomatic level in Washington.

It is learned that in subsequent talks held in Washington, U.S. authorities have revealed a much greater understanding for Israel's problems and needs than had been customary in their evasive use of "the 1950 Tri-partite Declaration" in explaining U.S. policy towards Israel.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Lebanese Opposition announced that it will close its four clandestine radio stations from midnight to facilitate a return to normal under the regime of the President-elect, General Shehab.

PHILIPPINES BACK U.S.

MANILLA (UPI). — President Carlos Garcia of the Philippines announced on Thursday night that his country was ready to support U.S. efforts to deter Communist aggression in the Formosa Straits."

He made the statement at a meeting of the Philippines National Security Council which met earlier in the day to formulate the Philippines' stand on the Formosa crisis.

Jimmy Wilson Granted Stay of Execution

MONTGOMERY, Alabama (Reuter). — Jimmy Wilson, the 55-year-old Negro handyman sentenced to die on Friday (today) for robbing an elderly White widow of less than two dollars won an indefinite stay of execution on Thursday.

Earlier, Wilson charged in an interview published on Wednesday that he had been forced to sign a statement confessing to the attempted rape of the woman.

In a jail interview published in a New York newspaper, Wilson said he had signed the statement after police had beaten him. The newspaper also published a denial of Alabama State Prosecutor, Mr. Blanchard McLeod.

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Social & Personal

The President on Thursday received the visitors from abroad who came for the dedication of the Orde C. Wingate Institute of Physical Education, which took place on Wednesday. They are Mrs. Judith Giaquinto, of Britain; Prof. Emanuel Hansen of Denmark; and Col. Harry Hensbel and Messrs. Fleischman and Brown of the U.S.

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The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir, on Thursday received Mr. Tin Maung Gyi, the new Minister in Charge of the Burman Embassy in Israel, who presented her with a copy of his credentials.

•

The Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, on Thursday visited the Minorities Exhibition in Acre.

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Mr. Nelson Tabajara de Oliveira, the Minister of Brazil, was guest of honour at the luncheon of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club on Thursday. Mr. Tabajara is about to leave Israel after a four-year tour of duty.

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The Anglican Archbishop in Jerusalem, the Rt. Rev. Angus Campbell MacInnes, on Thursday visited the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Gershon Agron.

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Mr. G. M. Thomson, Labour M.P. on Thursday visited the Histadrut Executive Building. He was received by Mr. R. Barkatt, Head of the Histadrut Political Department.

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The Ghanaian Directors of the Black Star Shipping Line were guests of honour at a dinner given by the Histadrut Central Committee in Tel Aviv on Thursday. Also present were Directors of the Zim Shipping Lines and Mr. V.C.I. Fynn, Secretary-General of the Ghanaian Teachers Federation.

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Mr. S. Barkay, of the Workers Bank, has been appointed manager of the Israel-American Industrial Development Bank, Ltd.

•

Mr. John Furman has assumed office as Executive Vice-President of the Palestine Economic Corporation.

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MARRIAGE

LUBRANI—GLADSTEIN

The marriage will take place at Kibbutz Gonen on Tuesday, September 9, 1958, between Rimon, son of Dr. and Mrs. Eliezer Lubrani, and Aviah Gladstein.

Sasson Returns To Rome

Mr. Eliahu Sasson, Israel Ambassador to Italy, returned to Rome on Thursday, accompanied by his family. His consultations here with the Government followed the meeting of Foreign Minister Golda Meir with the Italian Premier, Mr. Fanfani.

Thieves Steal £10,000 From Actor's Flat

LONDON (Reuter). — A three-man gang invaded the London flat of British film star Michael Wilding on Wednesday night, blindfolded a 58-year-old woman housekeeper, and escaped with £10,000 worth of jewellery, furs and other articles.

They shut the housekeeper in a wardrobe while they made their escape. She was alone in the flat when she answered the door to a man who asked for Wilding.

Michael Wilding, former husband of actress Elizabeth Taylor, was filming at Shepperton, near London, at the time.

Klausner Improved

The condition of Professor Joseph Klausner improved on Thursday, Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem announces. The distinguished historian, who celebrated his 84th birthday a fortnight ago, was taken ill with pneumonia on Tuesday and admitted to the hospital.

Due to his illness the Ussishkin Prize for literature will not be awarded on September 26, as scheduled, but at a later date.

ISRAEL PLANS MORE TRADE WITH BRITAIN

LONDON (Reuter). — Israel plans to increase exports to Britain and other parts of the Commonwealth, Mr. Eliahu Elath, Israel Ambassador, said here on Wednesday.

"We hope we will be able to get more credit in Britain now that financial restrictions have been relaxed," he said at London airport before leaving for Tel Aviv to attend a trade and finance conference.

The Israel National
OPERA
Opera House
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Air-conditioned
Tomorrow, Sat., Sept. 6, 8.30 p.m.
BARBIERE
Sun., Sept. 7, 8.30 p.m.
DON PASQUALE
Mon., Sept. 8, 8.30 p.m.
BARBIERE
Tues., Sept. 9, 8 p.m.
FAUST
Tickets at the box office (10-1; 4-6). Tel. 37788.

More Local Rule For Arab Villagers

Local councils are to be established within two months in five Arab villages, it was learned on Thursday from Ministry of Interior sources.

The villages are Kafr Kasim and Jatt, both in the Little Triangle, and Mashad, Toran and Yirka, in Galilee. The eleven-member councils are to be appointed, as is customary for all newly-established councils.

At present, there are two Arab towns (Nazareth and Shfar-Am) and 17 Arab local councils. About half the country's non-Jewish population is already organized within the framework of local government authorities.

The Ministry is also considering establishing five-man local councils in a series of small villages and "encampments" whose inhabitants number less than 700.

Two factors have prevented the setting up of local self-government in these small places, it was said. One is that most of the villagers can neither read nor write, and the second is the rivalry between different *hamulot* (clans) who refuse to entertain the idea of a council whose membership is not composed strictly in accordance with the clans' relative strengths and local standing.

The Ministry believes that both factors can largely be overcome if the head of the council, and perhaps another member, are Government officials, i.e., representatives of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Education and Culture. These representatives could draw up the initial budget and make plans for building schools.

Jisser Zarka village, near Caesaria, is being considered as the first village where this plan will be put into effect.

Good Cotton Results Without Irrigation

HAIFA. — Arab *fellaheen* in Galilee sowed 2,750 dunams of non-irrigated soil with cotton this year under the auspices of the "El Cotton" agricultural cooperative.

Each dunam yielded an average of 125 kgs., about half the amount grown on irrigated land. This brought a profit of about IL100 to IL125 per dunam, and saved several million cubic metres of water. Next season, the cooperative hopes to double the land under cotton.

NEW LECTURE HALL

The Idel and Sonia Schwartz Lecture Hall on the Hebrew University campus was dedicated this week in the presence of Mr. Frank Solomon, only grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz of South Africa, and his sister, Mrs. Michael Comay of Jerusalem. Mr. E. E. Gelber, Chairman of the Executive Council of the University, and Mr. Bernard Cherrick, Chairman of the Department of Organization and Information, spoke. The dedicatory plaque was unveiled by Mrs. Solomon and Mrs. Comay.

The hall, seating 100 students, is one of the two main lecture halls in the Rev. Moses Bernard Lauterman Building for Humanities.

Low Price, High Quality Russian Books Snapped Up in Haifa

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A rush on Russian scientific literature, from nuclear energy to pedagogical methods, is reported by the Haifapak book store in Rehov Arlosoroff. The shop recently received a IL25,000 allocation from the Government for the import of Russian books, following a two-year stoppage.

Eager purchasers of the volumes, which carry the names of some of the world's best known scientists on their covers, include Technion students and lecturers, the Technion library, engineers, architects and teachers. The books are very cheap, with IL3 the top price. Similar scientific books from the U.S. would cost up to $25 each. The Russian books are printed on newsprint with poor quality covers.

Many of the Technion students and lecturers can read Russian, while others make use of the illustrations and formulas. One volume, "The Jet Aircraft of the World" for instance, is actually a Russian version of an original English publication and the profusion of diagrams and photographs almost makes the text superfluous. It is priced at about one tenth the cost of the English edition.

All proceeds of the sales go into a blocked account.

The Russians also send Communist propaganda weeklies in various languages. The Arabic ones sell best, about ten times more than in any other language, the manager reported. There are no Hebrew editions.

A $1,500 allocation for imports from China has also been granted by the Government. The Chinese mainly send propaganda weeklies, which sell at a nominal price. They also offer picture calendars, stamps, art reproductions, and children's books.

Russians Develop Process For Extracting Uranium from Sea

GENEVA.— The Soviet Union has developed a method for extracting uranium—the fuel on which nuclear power plants operate—from sea water, it was announced here on Wednesday.

In a report to the Geneva Conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, three Russian scientists said that the world's natural waters contained an enormous quantity of uranium.

Although sea water contains less uranium than some low grade uranium-bearing ores, it could be extracted more cheaply. The process for doing so required neither a large number of technicians nor high consumption of energy, the Russian report said.

M. Pierre Couture, Administrator General of the French Atomic Energy Commission, told the conference that France was going ahead with plans to produce enriched uranium to avoid dependence on the U.S. for her nuclear power supplies.

He revealed French plans to build a plant that would give France her own source of uranium 235, the material from which atomic bombs are made.

M. Couture admitted that the cost to France of producing her own enriched uranium would be considerably higher, but he told a press conference: "We feel it is necessary for us not to be compelled to seek our power supplies from a single source."

A 79-page report prepared by six French scientists and presented to the conference disclosed details of two years of investigation into the possibilities of using nuclear power to drive ships. It covers work done on three kinds of nuclear reactors and their possibilities as a marine power unit.

U.S. scientists published here on Tuesday a set of 13 books on the latest American advances in peaceful atomic research. They gave a set to the Soviet Union and each of the 67 other nations represented at the conference.

Some of the material in it had been classified as secret as late as last weekend. A U.S. official said one book, "The U.S. programme in Controlled Fusion," deals with the latest branch of research — the effort to tap hydrogen bomb sources for peaceful purposes.

A report presented by Japanese scientists disclosed a new radioactive method of detecting fingerprints which cannot normally be made visible by existing methods.

The Japanese scientists, using a variety of radioactive chemicals, had made visible both fingerprints on rough surfaces and fingerprints well over a week old.

Japanese scientists told the conference that their country is definitely in the race to put a nuclear powered commercial vessel on the sealanes. They outlined both government and private hopes for nuclear vessels construction, including a programme for emigrant ships and submarine tankers running on atom power.

(Reuter, U.P.I.)

Ghana Urges France To Scrap A-Test Plans

ACCRA (Reuter). — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah appealed to France on Wednesday not to go ahead with reported plans for nuclear tests in the Sahara Desert.

He said that if such tests were carried out they "cannot fail to meet with the severest condemnation from all Africa."

NEW DANCE STUDIO IN HAIFA

HAIFA. — A dance studio for ballet, modern dance, eurythmics and choreography, was opened in Rehov Arlosoroff this week by a young couple from the United States, Dina and Nahum Shahar. They settled in Israel five years ago, after studying in the U.S. and Britain.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Givant, 12 Ha'ari, Kiryat Shmuel, 63676. TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66436. Zeidner, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3851. Yaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Castel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 22116. Barukh, Hatikva Qtr., 67405. JAFFA: Galinka, 19 Rehov 4, 83429. RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 90 Abba Hillel. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stampfer. REHOVOT: Kielbner, 21 Teller, 95-1341. RISHON LEZION: Karlin. HOLON: Ribek, Struma Sq. NATANYA: Assuta. HAIFA: Zohar, 2 Arlosoroff, 3582.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Keren Avraham, 19 Zephania, 2960. Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 4703.
TEL AVIV (Day): Abramski, 42 Allenby 3826. Feidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3851. Moshkowitz, 25 King George, 63650. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 24364. Walkowisky, 36 Herzl, 84657. Elva, Hatikva Qtr., 67403. Vita, 61 Rehov 6, Jaffa, 82973. (Evening): Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Ahva, 185 Dizengoff, 34717. Gronsberg, 46 King George cor. Ben Zion, 26308. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, nr. Central Bus Station, Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67403. Vita, 61 Rehov 6, Jaffa, 82973. RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Modiin 72664. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 7 Stampfer. REHOVOT: Klibner, 21 Teller, 95-1341. RISHON LEZION: Karlin. HOLON: Briut, Rehov Sokolow. NATANYA: Assuta. HAIFA: Schmidt, 45 Heral, 4041.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Oren, 62 Agrippas, 5475. Dr. Haym, 11/4, Emek Refaim, 3730. Dr. Shorr, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Har-Even, 55 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Isso, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Miriam Dukor, 12a Shikun Amami, Tel Giborim, Holon.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Altshuler, 9 Strauss, 4071. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 3688. Dr. Shorr, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as Friday.

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Where to go

TODAY

Meet the Israelis —

Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• Zoo: —
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8.30-2. Tomorrow 10-5.

• Exhibitions: —
New Exhibition: 10 years of archaeological activities, 1948-1958. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1, 3-5.

1) Views and Visions of the Holy Land; 2) Lithographs by Honore Daumier; 3) Ancient pottery, glass and textiles from various civilisations; 4) Preview of Primitive Sculpture. Bezalel Museum, 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.

Paintings by Rakiah, Artists House, 10-1.

Hedwig Schainer (Paris) — oil paintings and sculptures by Israeli Artists, Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow, 10-2.

• Tours —
Hebrew University conducted tours daily in English at 9, 10, 11 a.m. and 12 noon and 2, 4.30 p.m. New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg. 11 a.m., a visit to Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School in Ein Karem. Phone (until Monday) 82020 for bookings.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4021, Hadassah Club; Strauss Health Centre.

• Film Shows —
Israel Films daily, 11.30, Keren Hayesod Hall.

• Recorded Concert: —
Terrace Music (outdoors) Bach, Great Magnificat in D Major; Mozart, Requiem. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 8.30.

• Synagogue Tour: —
Leaving Artists House, near King David Hotel, at 4 p.m. Reservations at Artists House.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists: —
At Artists House, 8.30 p.m. For tourists and members only. Refreshment vouchers available at Gov't. Tourist Office.

TEL AVIV

• Entertainment: —
Italian specialities Lunch, Dinner Lehi's Bar Restaurant, 9 Allenby Rd. First class Italian menu at IL5. Phone 28782.

• Exhibitions —
"10 Years of Israel Architecture." Museum. Today and Tomorrow, 10-1; Entrance Tomorrow By Tickets Prepared in Advance.

"Wix on View." Wizo Tourist Club 61 Rehov Hayarkon, 3-6.

• Tourist Services: —
Visit Hadassah Club, 89 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel 24888.

Wizo Club, 61 Rehov Hayarkon.

• B.O.A. Houses —
Exhibit: American Paintings. Tourist Assn. Building (8 a.m.-1 p.m.).

HAIFA

• Tourist Service: —
Visit Hadassah Club, 17 Rehov Yerushalayim, Tel. 4876.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Music Programme: —
Saturday Music Hour with organ and these records: Janacek, Lach Dances; Grieg, Concerto in A Minor, op. 16. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 10.30 a.m.

• Exhibitions: —
Yves Dendal, paintings, opening by Baron Roland d'Anthan. Artists' House, 11 a.m.

• Lecture: —
"Tales and Types of Jerusalem," by Mr. Y. Freiman. King David Hotel, 5 p.m.

• Folk Dancing —
Beit Hillel, 4 Balfour, 9 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• I.O.A. Houses —
American Documentary Films, 8 and 9.30 p.m.

• Opera: —
"Nabucco," 8.30.

• Theatre: —
Cameri, "Rape of the Belt," New Hall, 7 and 9.30.

• Dance —
Habimah, Martha Graham & Dance Company: "Clytemnestra," 8.30.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: —
Tel Aviv Museum's 10th Anniversary Exhibition — Oil paintings and gouaches by Israel artists. Municipal Town Hall and M. Chagal Artists' House, 10-1, 4-7.

NA'AN

• Theatre: —
Habimah, "Rash had Six Wings," 8.30.

REHOVOT

• Theatre: —
Piccoli Beit Am, 7.15 and 9.15.

TIBERIAS

• Theatre —
Habimah, "Hanna Senesh," 8.30.

Coming Events

HABIMAH

Sept. 6 — "Clytemnestra," Tel Aviv, 8.30. "Hanna Senesh," Tiberiah, 8.30. "Rash had Six Wings," Na'an.
Sept. 7 — "Clytemnestra," Tel Aviv, 8.30. "Hanna Senesh," Geven Yisrael, 8.30. "Rash had Six Wings," Nes Ziona.
Sept. 8 — "Clytemnestra," Tel Aviv, 8.30. "Rash had Six Wings," Edison, Jerusalem. 9. "Hanna Senesh," Hadera, 8.30.
Sept. 9 — "Clytemnestra," Tel Aviv, 8.30. "Hanna Senesh," Hadera, 8.30. "Rash had Six Wings," Rishon Lezion, 8.30.
Sept. 10 — "Hanna Senesh," Bnei Brak, 8.30. "Rash had Six Wings," Petah Tikva, 8.30.
Sept. 11 — "Hanna Senesh," Avnon, Haifa, 8. "Rash had Six Wings," Tiveon, 8.30.

Box Office Telephone — 23742.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
Sept. 6 — "Barbiere," 8.30.
Sept. 7 — "Don Pasquale," 8.30.
Sept. 8 — "Barbiere," 8.30.
Sept. 9 — "Faust," 8.
Sept. 10 — "Barbiere," 8.30.
Sept. 11 — Regional Ballet, 8.30.

South African Premier Promises Republic

CAPETOWN (Reuter). — Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, South Africa's new Prime Minister, said in a broadcast to the nation on Wednesday night that he would devote all his energies to the establishment of a republic in South Africa "in such a way and at such a time that it will be lasting."

He said the establishment of a republic would free the Union from any "one-sided attachment" and make it easier for her to strengthen bonds of friendship and cooperation with other nations.

Dr. Verwoerd also said the Nationalist Government's colour policy was still misunderstood. He added that the policy of separation or separate development was based on the principle that only in this way could the weak be protected from the strong and the minority made to feel safe.

The Prime Minister said nobody need doubt that it would always be his aim to uphold the democratic institutions of the country.

Radioactive Silver Traces Silt Movement

GENEVA (Reuter). — Portugal presented a report to the World Atomic Conference here on Thursday describing in detail the large-scale use of radioactive silver to investigate the movement of the sand in the sea off West Portugal.

The report said the investigation was designed to help solve the problem of dealing with silting up in the harbour of Figueira Da Foz. By using radioactive silver and checking its movement in the sand, the Portuguese scientists made a number of discoveries about the drift of natural sand which were of considerable use in solving harbour problems in the area.

Saud Ordered to Pay for Palace Plans

ROME (Reuter).—An Italian Tribunal on Thursday ordered the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to pay 150m. lire (£83,000) to an Italian architect for plans he drew up for a palace for King Saud. The Court also ruled that the Arabian kingdom pay interest on the sum from December 16 last year and the costs of the case (about £1,200).

At the same time, the Court ordered that the Saudi King's 2,053 ton yacht, Mansour, which was impounded in Genoa harbour in March, be released.

The architect, Mr. Armando Brasini, had asked the court to award him 438,229,081 lire (about £250,000) which, he claimed, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia owed him as a professional fee for his plan.

Over 300 American Experts Since 1950

A total of 338 experts have come to Israel since 1950 under the auspices of the U.N. and the U.S.O.M., it is reported in the new Government Yearbook shortly to be issued. At the same time, 815 Israelis took advance study abroad under the auspices of both these bodies.

Israel has sent 45 experts to various countries under the auspices of the U.N. while 25 persons from abroad came for advance study in Israel under the same sponsoring agency.

BANDITS

— Bandits who attacked a bus and an automobile near Bogota, Colombia, on Wednesday killed at least 20 passengers with guns and bombs and set the vehicles on fire.

Sport Round the World

By Reuter Correspondents

MOSCOW. — Four world and five European records were broken by two Russian walkers, according to the Soviet news agency TASS. Sergei Lobastov set a new world and European record for the 50 kms. walk here in 4 hrs. 16 mins. 8.6 secs. This was 1 min. 6.8 secs. inside the world best by Evgeni Maskinkov, at the European games. Lobastov also broke the world record and European record for thirty miles (48,280 metres) in 4:7:11.0. Anatoli Vedyakov bettered the world and European records for 20 kms. in 2:19:43; and for 20 miles (32,187 metres) in 2:31:33. By covering 25,833 metres he beat his own European two hours record.

• • •

TOKYO. — Jan Konrads, 16-year-old Australian swimming wonder, struggled desperately to gain a close win over the Japanese ace, Tsuyoshiki Yamanaka, in the 1,500 metres event of the Japanese National Championships here. Clocking 17 mins. 56.8 secs., well outside his best time of 17:28.7, which is awaiting ratification, Yamanaka was 5/10ths of a second behind. John Monkton beat fellow Australian John Hayres, in the 100 metres backstroke with a time of 1:02.4, and Terry Gathercole had an easy victory in the 100 metres breaststroke, winning in 1:12.6.

• • •

LAS PALMAS.—The Italian yacht Attica II was officially declared overall winner of the Brest-Las-Palmas sail training race, with a time of 171 hrs. 19 mins.

• • •

PARIS. — Jean Sneyers, Belgian featherweight boxer who was beaten recently for the European title by Italy's Serlio Caprari, has quit boxing, the Paris sports newspaper "L'Equipe" said. Sneyers was formerly called the "Angel of the Ring" on the Continent because of his good looks and classical boxing.

• • •

PEKING. — The All China Athletics Federation, which previously announced its withdrawal from the IOC and several world sports organisations, said later it had withdrawn from the Asian Table-Tennis Federation, but not from the International Federation.

• • •

MOSCOW. — Mikko Nordolist, of Finland, won the "English Match" event at the World Shooting Championships here. He scored 598 points out of a possible 600 in this small bore rifle event in 30 shots at both 50 and 100 metres. V. Velichkov, of Bulgaria, was second with 590 points, and D. Paris, of Britain, third with 588 points.

• • •

PHILADELPHIA. — Russia won the women's foil team championship in the World Fencing Championships here. They beat Hungary and Germany and tied with France in the final pool. Germany were second, winning two of their three matches, France, third, and Hungary, fourth.

• • •

MOSCOW. — Russia beat the United States by 172 points to 170 in the combined men's and women's two day athletics meeting here. The United States won the men's contest by 126 to 109 but Russia's victory by 63-44 in the women's swung the match in their favour. It was the first athletics meeting between these two countries and was rated by experts as the most important athletics event outside the Olympic Games. Two world records were set — in the decathlon by 22-year-old American Rafer Johnson and in the hop step and jump by Russia's Oleg Yashovsky. Johnson needed only 3 events to beat the unofficial record of Vassili Kuznetsov of 8,016 points, scoring 8,022. He finished with 8,302 to improve his own official world record of 7,985 set three years ago in California. The U.S. who led overnight by 53-75, were handicapped in the meeting by absence of several of their leading stars, including Bob Outoeski the world pole vault record holder, and Bob Morrek, the Olympic 100 and 200 metres champion.

• • •

PHILADELPHIA. — Take Rylskii, of the Soviet Union, won the individual cadre title in the World Fencing Championships here.

He beat another Russian, David Rychler, in a barrage after both had finished the final pool with five victories and two defeats.

• • •

LOS ANGELES. — Lance Larson, 19-year-old swimmer from El Monte California, broke the world record for the 100 metres butterfly stroke by clocking 59.6 secs. here last Saturday night. Larson was the first swimmer to break 60 seconds for the distance when he clocked 59.9 secs. the previous Saturday. The official world record of 60.1 secs. is held by Takashi Ishimoto, of Japan.

• • •

VIENNA. — Angela Mortimer, British Wightman Cup player, won the women's singles title in the Austrian Lawn Tennis Championships here, defeating Rosemarie Ryes, of Mexico, 6-2, 6-3, in the final. Jaroslav Drobny (Egypt), former Wimbledon champion, won the men's singles championship, beating Ramanatan Krishnan (India), 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 in the final.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.22 p.m. tonight and ends at 6.40 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 5.40 p.m. Arvit, 8.55 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8 a.m.: Minha, 5.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.30 p.m. Selichot, 10.30 p.m.

Ernst Y'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Introductory talk on Holiday prayers (Rabbi A. Philipp). Selichot, 10.00 p.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6 a.m.

Hugim Lehithadabut Hahayim Hadati'im: Beit Hahalutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Selichot, 10.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff) — Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda) — Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 5.40 p.m.

Beit Hamero (3 Rehov Nathan Straus) — Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.50 p.m.

Hugim Lehithadabut Hahayim Hadati'im (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.30 p.m.

Tiferet Tel (3 Rehov Herman Cohen): Tonight: 10.30 p.m. Slihot, Cantor: L. Glanz & Choir.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (15 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatikva Synagogue: Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.50 p.m. Arvit, 6.32 p.m. Selichot, 10.00 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium) — Tonight: 6.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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6% Comp Loan 55/57	73
Pal. Bearer Bds. Qar	99
4½% Comp. Loan	94½
4½% War Loan 54/55	98
4½% Tavel Dollar 52	94½
4% Reg Sterling "A"	95½
Dev. Loan Bonds 62½ f)	103½
4½% Dev. Bonds f)	102½
4½% Dev. Bonds g)	107½
6½% Loa. G. Debs. f)	102¾
6½% Loa. G. Debs. g)	106½
Pal. Elec. pref sh (Ltd.)	98½
6½% Bonds 53/55 f)	104½
ditto g)	114½
Rassco Buyback	
6½% Deb. 55/65 f)	102½
ditto g)	109½
6% Deb. 59/8. f)	101½
ditto g)	104½
Igrath 6½% Deb. 55/65	107
Rassco 6½% Deb. 55/65	
Class "A" f)	102½
Class "B" g)	111½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	151
Bearer Savings Cert. '50	95½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. "B" reg.	100
Ata ord. "B" sh.	88
"Kardanit" ord. "B"	97
7% con. debs. 59/63	88½
"Tavo" ord. sh.	90½
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	140
Paas 6% debs. 60/64 reg.	94
Shemen 6% debs. 58/63	90½
Nir 9% pref. sh.	89
Gan Meorig. Bk. ord sh.	76
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	87½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	94
5% debs	86
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	60
Meller ord sh. reg.	1140
Pal. Brewery 5% con. debs.	83
Assis Bajarano "B" sh	73½
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	117
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	56½
Dead Sea Works	
5% Deb. reg.	350
Delek ord sh. "C"	83
Mehorot pref. sh.	90
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	61

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1958/59 — תשי"ט
English and Hebrew

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The Weather

Forecast: Drop in temperatures, mainly in mountains and in interior parts of the country. Cloudy, with probability of very light rain in the morning, becoming gradually fairer.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	40	13	21	21
Tiberias	41	25	26	28
Haifa Port	32	23	21	29
Natzrya	36	21	22	23
Tel Aviv Kirya	29	21	21	21
Tel Aviv Port	28	22	26	26
Lydda Airport	43	19	34	34
Jerusalem	32	19	22	28
Beersheba	36	17	37	37
Sdom	36	25	35	38
Eilat	39	24	41	41

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. yesterday. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Rabbi Jacob Dushinsky, Director General of the World Federation of Hungarian Jews, from New York, for consultations on the establishment of a social centre for Hungarian Jews in Jerusalem.

Mr. Grigory P. Kapoustian, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, from home leave (by Sabena).

Mr. Bohuslav Macek, of the Czechoslovakian Legation, from home leave (by Sabena).

A group of 12 officers of the U.S. Army Medical Corps serving in the Middle East, on leave.

Professor Joseph H. Jaffe, head of the Infra-Red Section at the Weismann Institute, from the U.S., where he was invited to deliver a paper at the Gordon Conference on Infra-Red Spectroscopy at Meriden, New Hampshire.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Israel Gal-Ed (Greenstein), Principal Deputy Income Tax Commissioner, for Brussels, to represent Israel at the annual conference of the International Fiscal Union.

Mr. Paul Dewby, representative of a vegetable oil company in Madagascar, after a 12 day visit to study agricultural methods here, for Madagascar (by Air France).

Jeana Komarofski Passes Away at 69

Mrs. Jeana Komarofski passed away in Jerusalem this week at the age of 69.

The widow of the late David Komarofski, one of the most active Zionists in Rumania and of the most generous contributors to the Keren Hayesod, she was President of the Wizo Organization in Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, prior to her immigration in 1940. It was at her home that emissaries from this country used to meet in order to launch fund-raising campaigns.

In Israel, she continued her public service as a member of Wizo. *H.M.*

Zarfati Antiquities Fund in Petah Tikva

PETAH TIKVA.— A foundation for the study of antiquities in Petah Tikva and its vicinity, named after the late Yosef Zarfati, was dedicated on Thursday afternoon at the Yad Lebanim building here.

It includes a large part of the collection of Mr. Zarfati, who was manager of the local electric company and an amateur archaeologist. *(Itim)*

BONDSMEN LEAVE

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mr. Simha Pratt, Israel Consul-General in New York, who accompanied the U.S. delegation to the Bonds Conference here, left on Thursday for New York by El Al with a group of 40 participants. Some 30 others who attended the Bonds gathering left by different planes, including Dr. Joseph Schwartz, Executive Vice-President of Israel Bonds.

Excess Production Capacity Key to Export Success—Tsour

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — It is the Government's view that we have to build up excess capacity in those industries that could export. "Only when we are in a position to supply all the local market's needs, will export be possible," Mr. M. Tsour, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, told a meeting of exporters under the auspices of the Export Institute.

He pointed out that Israel's young industry has many advantages — it has the most modern equipment, easy access to the cheapest sources of raw materials and an easily adjustable labour force. On the other hand, Mr. Tsour said, local industry suffers from a lack of professional know-how in management, marketing and banking services, while the labour force is inefficient.

In order to raise efficiency, industry must get together to provide manufacturers with the necessary professional knowledge, as well as to counter-balance the united front of the trade unions. "No employers' organization exists that could impose an efficiency drive on its members or which could negotiate with the trade unions on an equal basis," Mr. Tsour added.

He felt that industry could get trade union consent for efficiency dismissals if it could prove that this would lead to increased employment through higher productivity and an increased volume of production.

Mr. Tsour went on to say that tariff protection given to local production will be adjusted to force industry to compete with world market prices and quality. He explained that industry will have to be competitive if it wants to export, and only if tariff barriers are lowered will it have to reduce its costs and improve the quality of its goods.

Reduced protection for local production is only the beginning of a wider drive to cheapen all the components of production costs, and the others will get their turn in the very near future, he declared.

Lax Gov't Control Over Bank Account Rapped

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Government deposited IL1.3m. with the Artisans Bank Ltd. without first fixing either the rate of interest or the date of repayment, it is revealed in a report on the Bank's activities by the State Controller, which was released on Thursday.

The report also states that no written agreement was signed between the Treasury and the Bank regarding a deposit meant to cover loans for persons acquiring property from the Development Authority. Other Government deposits, intended to cover loans, were not used to the full.

Also criticized was the fact that in some cases the Bank did not have documentary proof that persons to whom it had granted loans used the money for the purposes specified.

Prescribed Medicines To Be Duty-Free

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Medicines approved by the District Physician or District Pharmacist and sent to Israelis as gifts for personal use will henceforth be duty-free, according to an administrative order published in *Reshumot* on Thursday by the Minister of Finance.

Stable and radioactive isotopes for medical use or scientific research will also be exempt from duty. Hitherto a duty of 35 per cent has been payable. The duty on draftsmen's tools was reduced to 50 per cent, and on slide rules to 35 per cent.

Mekorot Exceeding Pumping Schedule

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mekorot has stepped up its water supply to all parts of the country to 385 million cubic metres in the first five months of this fiscal year, nearly 40 million cbm. more than it had estimated it would have to supply during this period, Mr. Yoseph Kariv, Manager of Mekorot, told the press at Beit Sokolow on Thursday.

Mr. Kariv pointed out that very few hitches had occurred in water supplies so far this year.

The average national price of Mekorot water had risen from 44 prutot per cubic metre last year, to 47 prutot in the current year. Of this, the consumer (the local authorities for the most part) will pay an average 42 prutot, the difference being covered by Government subsidy.

Farmers rank top on Mekorot's list of 1,200 customers, 55 per cent of the water being supplied to agriculture.

Discussing this year's improvements in supply, Mr. Kariv said Western Galilee wells now supplied the Ta'anach Valley with 280,000 cubic metres a day. The success of well drillings in the Jerusalem Corridor has increased the flow of water to the Capital to a daily average of nearly 25,000 cubic metres. Six wells were now being pumped in the Beersheba region to supply Tel Aviv, and Mekorot was increasing its share of the metropolis's water supply monthly. Mekorot's share of Tel Aviv's supply is about 40 per cent.

Answering reporters' questions about water stoppages for customers who had not paid their bills, Mr. Y. Duvdevani, Mekorot Central Manager, said the company did not cut off the supply completely, but always left enough for drinking purposes. So far this year, water had been cut off 80 times, but the stoppages were very rarely longer than for three days, he said. Water supply was stopped only if repeated warnings went unheeded, he pointed out.

The Mekorot development budget for the current year is IL43m., and next year the company is planning to spend IL70m. to meet fast expanding water requirements.

'Free Zone' Urged For Kishon Port

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A recommendation to set up a "free zone" in the Kishon area has been submitted to the Finance Minister by a special committee under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Gafni, Director of Customs and Excise.

The committee believes that the zone, in which no customs duties would be levied on goods passing through, would stimulate transit trade and would attract manufacturing industries; that the necessary technical, legal and commercial know-how was available here, and that a committee should be appointed to prepare the necessary legislation and administrative machinery.

The free zone would be established in the area allotted for it in the Kishon development plan.

Nissim Makes Converts In Kibbutz Nahal Oz

Settlers of the Mapai kibbutz Nahal Oz have undertaken to fast on Yom Kippur and to participate in High Holiday services at the nearby Hapoel Hamizrahi kibbutz, Sa'ad.

The promise was made during a visit to the settlement this week by Chief Rabbi I. Nissim, who returned to Jerusalem on Thursday after a two-day tour of Negev settlements. He visited four kibbutzim, one moshav and an immigrant town.

Rabbi Nissim said that "the 'iron curtain' now separating various sections of the nation is an artificial one, caused by a lack of mutual contact and resulting in estrangement."

Touviahu Cancels Leave After Mapai Defeat

BEERSHEBA. — Mayor David Touviahu announced at a meeting of the Municipal Council on Thursday night that he would forego the month's leave he was about to take when it became apparent that the Mapai candidate for Acting Mayor would not receive a majority.

The meeting had been called to elect an Acting Mayor. A majority of the Council (six to five) voted against the Mapai candidate, Mr. David Hacham, and for the Mapam candidate, Mr. Ze'ev Zerizi.

After consulting with his party, Mr. Touviahu announced that he would not go on vacation after all. *(Itim)*

Herut Member Of Lydda Council Defects

RAMLE. — Mr. U. Rahamim, the only representative of Herut on the Lydda Municipal Council, has resigned from the party, together with a group of other Herut members. In a letter to the Municipality, he announced that he would now constitute a separate faction on the Council. *(Itim)*

Nepal Sympathetic To Israel Stand

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HERZLIYA. — The President of the Nepalese Congress Party, Mr. B.P. Koirala, who is winding up a 10-day visit as guest of the Histadrut, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday that his party's sympathetic understanding of Israel's position, representing the collective opinion of the Nepalese people, was fully expressed by his country's U.N. delegate at the recent special session of the General Assembly.

The 44-year-old statesman, who is flying to the U.S. on Friday, declared that his country had much to learn from Israel's forms of settlement. The *moshav shitufi* could serve as the vanguard of Nepal's agrarian revolution, although he believed that the *moshav* proper could be easily adapted as a permanent form of village life.

Mr. Koirala related that in the coming three-month election campaign, he expected to cover 600 miles on horseback through roadless Himalayan villages. The present Government was headed by a member of his Party, and he had served as his country's first Minister of the Interior after the 1951 revolution, when the rule of the hereditary Prime Minister had been overthrown, the King assuming the role of a constitutional monarch.

Associate of Gandhi Arriving Tomorrow

TEL AVIV. — Gandhi's associate, Mr. J. P. Naroyan, and a delegation of AFL-CIO top leaders consisting of Vice-Presidents George Harrison and Jacob Potofsky will arrive on Saturday night as guests of the Histadrut, Mr. R. Barkatt, head of the Histadrut Political Department, told the press on Thursday.

Mr. Harrison will be a member of the U.S. delegation to the forthcoming U.N. Assembly.

The importance of Mr. Naroyan's visit should not be underestimated, Mr. Barkatt declared. The statesman had been a founder of the Indian Socialist Party and a close associate of Gandhi. Although not holding office, his influence was considerable.

As a leading figure in the Vinoba Bhaba movement — the movement for distributing land to landless peasants — Mr. Naroyan was very interested in the cooperative settlement movement. The possibility of sending settlement instructors to India would be discussed during his stay, Mr. Barkatt added.

The central event of the AFL-CIO leaders' stay here would be the festive opening next Monday of the Haifa Workers Centre in memory of William Green, the late A.F.L. President.

Israel and Poland To Cooperate on Health

A programme for continuous contact and exchange of information between Israel and Polish health authorities was decided upon by the Israel Minister of Health, Mr. I. Barzilai, and the Polish Minister of Health, Mr. Branski, in Warsaw this week, it was announced in Jerusalem on Thursday. Senior officials of both countries participated in the meeting.

Mr. Barzilai headed an Israel health delegation which on Wednesday left Poland after a two-week visit.

Teachers' Wage Claims Frighten Mayors

TEL AVIV. — Local authorities, conferring on Thursday, declared that if the Government were to grant salary increases to teachers, it should also bear the financial burden involved.

At a conference at the Municipal Council hall, Mayor P. Eilon of Holon declared that if the demands of secondary school teachers for their salary grades to be brought in line with those of engineers were to be met, local councils would have to increase expenditure on secondary education by 25 per cent. The Tel Aviv secondary school system would be entirely disrupted, Dr. Shaul Lavin, Director of the local Education Department, added.

Speakers emphasized that, while they were not taking a stand on the question of the salary increases, they saw no possibility of meeting the cost out of local authority funds.

It is learned meanwhile, that there has been no progress in the negotiations on the salary issue between the Teachers' Union and the Ministry of Education. The main obstacle is assumed to be the Union's insistence on proportional increases for elementary school teachers.

M.D.A. Branches Out to Eilat

EILAT. — The 50th branch of Magen David Adom was opened here today.

An ambulance has been donated by M.D.A. supporters in Capetown and the station was endowed by the Fine family. It is fitted with the latest equipment, including war emergency supplies and a blood bank. Blood donations and first aid courses are to be organized in the near future.

Mayor Nenner, Dr. Alotin of the M.D.A. Executive and Mrs. Israel Kronfeld, President of the Women's Organization for the M.D.A. in the U.S., were present.

One Dead, Six Injured In Road Accidents In North

Jerusalem Post Staff

HAIFA. — One man lost his life, seven others were injured, and at least IL25,000 worth of damage was caused as a result of two accidents in the North on Thursday.

Meir Mader, 21, of Kibbutz Segev in Western Galilee, was killed when hitchhiking in a military command car which overturned on the Segev-Acre road on Thursday afternoon.

Six other passengers were taken to hospital in Haifa. The injured included three soldiers and three members of Kibbutz Segev — Zecharia Eliahu, Eliahu Ashrav and Eliahu Hasan. The accident occurred when the driver lost control of the steering wheel on a steep section of the road.

The other accident occurred near Tiberias at 10.30 in the morning when a heavy lorry, loaded with cooking gas containers, swerved off the main road and overturned. The gas containers caught fire instantly and the driver, Joseph Levy, 28, of Tel Aviv, barely managed to extricate himself. He was taken to Poriah Hospital, suffering from severe burns, but was reported to be out of danger.

Bursting containers shot up into the air and hit houses some 500 metres away.

The local Fire Brigade worked for three and a half hours but were unable to get close enough to the blazing truck, which was a complete wreck. One of the fire engines overturned on the way back when it swerved to avoid hitting a woman pedestrian. No one was hurt.

Victims of Boiler Explosion Buried

REHOVOT. — The two 13-year-old girls, Ada Otiker and Ilana Bergstein, who were killed on Wednesday evening when the boiler of the communal showers in Kibbutz Na'an exploded, were buried on Thursday. Among the mourners were the Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel, who is a member of the kibbutz, leaders of the Kibbutz Hameuchad Movement, and members of neighbouring settlements.

Police experts were baffled by the explosion. The boiler had been in operation for 15 years without the slightest hitch. It weighed half-a-ton, and was originally used for storing arms for the Hagana. Only later was it installed as a boiler for the kibbutz shower, outside the shower room, half a metre above ground level.

Similar boilers are operating in dozens of other kibbutzim.

Ashkelon Crash Claims One Life

ASHKELON.—One man was killed and two other persons injured when a jeep belonging to a Kiryat Gat bakery overturned at Kilometre 28 on the Beit Gavrin road at one o'clock on Thursday morning.

The body of the victim, a 20-year-old soldier, Giora Bornstein, was taken by police to the Pathological Institute at Abu Kabir.

Zahava Tanai, 22, of Nahlat Jabotinsky, near Binyamina, who was a passenger in the jeep, was taken to hospital after receiving first aid at the Magen David Adom station in Kiryat Gat.

The driver, David Kamarman, of the Amatzia settlement, was sent home after receiving first aid. Police have opened an investigation into the circumstances of the accident. *(Itim)*

Conference of Jewish Businessmen Urged

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A proposal that a world conference of Jewish businessmen be held here "as soon as possible" to discuss ways and means of encouraging private investment in Israel, was made by Mr. Z. Susayeff, M.K., speaking to Bond leaders at a Z.O.A. House dinner on Thursday night.

"It is high time you started showing Israel how to encourage investment," Mr. Susayeff said, in proposing that the businessmen be the panel and Israel's Ministers, M.K.'s and Government officials be the questioners at such a conference.

The dinner, was tendered by the Zionist Organization of America for Z.O.A. members among the delegates to the recent Bond Mobilization Conference.

The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, and Mayor Haim Levanon greeted the 80 Bond leader guests and leading local industrialists.

THE TECHNION students dance group arrived by Arkia plane from Athens on Thursday after performing at an international youth hostel conference near Brussels, on Belgian television and at the Israel Pavilion at the Brussels fair.

West Indians Fear UK Curb On Immigration After Race Riots

LONDON (Reuter). — Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox Boyd and two leading West Indian Government Ministers were hurrying to London by air on Thursday from the Caribbean for top-level talks on Britain's racial troubles.

Mr. Lennox Boyd, who left Bermuda by Air earlier in the day, is due to arrive in London on Friday to hold discussions with Prime Minister Macmillan.

Also *en route* to London for Government talks about the troubles — which principally involve West Indians — are the Chief Minister of Jamaica, Mr. Norman Manley, and the Deputy Premier of the West Indies Federation, Mr. E. Lacorapiniere. The West Indian Ministers are expected to seek from the British Government some indications of the future line of policy affecting immigration.

Britain has maintained an "open book" immigration for the Commonwealth and colonies and since World War II nearly 200,000 coloured British subjects from overseas have streamed into the country — more than half from the West Indies.

Prime Minister Macmillan made it clear on Wednesday night that the Government would not be hustled by the racial violence into sudden changes in immigration policy. But the West Indian Governments and others are concerned about that part of the Premier's statement which said that the Government is examining the result of the policy of free entry of immigrants from Commonwealth and colonial countries, "and its implications and effect on employment."

Some British newspapers on Thursday took this as a hint that the Government is considering some restriction on immigration.

Another racial clash occurred at lunch time on Thursday in the Paddington area of North West London, which was also the scene of disturbances on Monday and Tuesday nights.

Police cars rushed to the district after the back windows of a house had been smashed by milk bottles. Tenants retaliated by throwing bricks at a house occupied by a coloured woman.

A home-made petrol bomb was thrown through the fanlight into a ground floor room in the Notting Hill area on Thursday afternoon. The room, occupied by coloured people, was damaged, but no one was hurt. Firemen put out the flames.

Jerusalem Reservists Awarded Unit Pennants

Jerusalem Post Reporter

At a colourful ceremony in Jerusalem on Thursday, pennants were formally handed over to Reserve Units numbering thousands of men. The flags, in brilliant colours, are those which were consecrated by President Ben-Zvi on Independence Day.

The parade began forming near Binyanei Ha'ooma under the command of Aluf-Mishne M. Peled, Jerusalem District Commander. The flags were presented to the units by Aluf-Mishne Binyamin Gibli, Acting Commander of the Central Command.

After the presentation, the parade marched past the reviewing stand on which stood Mayor Gershon Agron; Mr. S. B. Yeshaya, Jerusalem District Representative; and Mr. Levi Avrahami, Jerusalem District Superintendent of Police.

In addition to several hundred invited guests, several hundred others gathered nearby to watch the ceremony.

Later, inside Binyanei Ha'ooma, Mayor Agron addressed several thousand of the reservists. Aluf Mishne Peled handed him a small pennant patterned after the flag of the Jerusalem unit as a token of the city's close links with its defenders.

Riflemen Pleased With USSR Shoot

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — The 18 members of the Israel team which participated in the 37th World Sharpshooting Championship in Moscow last month returned in the s.s. Artza at noon on Thursday.

The leaders of the team said that the Israel sharpshooters put up their best show in taking fourth place in the group contest with Soviet service service rifles, coming in after the U.S.S.R., the Czechs and the North Koreans. They pointed out that if it had not been for the accidental discharge of a round by one of the team, they would have taken second place.

The best individual ranking was brought home by Alex Kliras, who took seventh place in the quick-fire competition with Soviet service rifles.

The marksmen said that the experience of seeing other riflemen perform was worth more than ten years of practice at home.

Superhuman Skill

On the first day they had been stunned when they saw the Russians hitting the bull's eye with almost automaton-like regularity, but eventually they got used to the idea that it was humanly possible to shoot with such accuracy.

The Russian team, which included several Jews, had been most helpful to them, in general. The Israel team had been at the centre of things because its members could speak with those of almost all the 30 other teams in their own languages. They had even been friendly with some of the Egyptians.

Also aboard the s.s. Artza were 299 immigrants, about half of them from Eastern Europe. Among the newcomers were a record number of 83 immigrants and *halutzim* from South America. Most of them are settling in kibbutzim, as are the majority of 13 immigrants who arrived from Britain.

The other newcomers were sent to development areas, mainly Beersheba, Kiryat Gat and the Nazareth area.

DOLPHIN Diary

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Betar Likely Winner in Cup Semi-Final in J'lem Saturday

By KEITH BEECHER

The first serious local soccer match since mid-July will take place in the Capital on Saturday when the State Cup semi-final game is played off between hosts Jerusalem Betar and Tel Aviv Shimshon. Since both are League "A" sides, there will certainly be one League "A" team in the final playoff against Tel Aviv Maccabi.

The semi-final is being played at the Y.M.C.A., kick-off at 4 p.m.

The semi-final between Tel Aviv Maccabi and Petah Tikva Hapoel ended on July 26 in the 44th minute when referee Dudai was assaulted. Subsequently the Maccabi side was awarded a 3-0 walk-over victory. Petah Tikva Hapoel, however, have appealed against this decision.

Jerusalem Betar finished as champion of League "A" last season and were due for promotion to the National League. However, following allegations of games being "fixed" in order to ensure promotions and relegations, all changes have been postponed.

Honours Even

In two meetings between the contending elevens during the regular season, both in Jerusalem, the home side won 1-0 in February, but Shimshon got their revenge the next month by the same score.

The teams are well suited to face each other and are near enough on the same level as regards play. Most fans will give better odds to Jerusalem Betar, who, after all, did fight through to head their League table.

It will be interesting too to keep an eye on the friendly game at Petah Tikva (kick-off also at 4), where possible other finalists, Tel Aviv Maccabi, turn out against the local Maccabi team.

FIRE RAZES WING OF FISH CANNERY

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA.—Fire razed a wing of the Shelding fish preserve factory at Ein Nahum at midnight on Wednesday, causing damage estimated at between IL50,000 and IL80,000. The Afula and Beisan Fire Brigades managed to save part of the plant in a four-hour battle with the flames.

The cause of the fire is not yet known.

To London to Unblock Nuri's Bank Accounts

LYDDA AIRPORT. — "We shall take the necessary legal steps to unfreeze Nuri Said's London bank accounts which were blocked at the request of the Iraqi Government," Mr. M. Seligman, Counsel for Avraham Mazliah, said on Thursday before leaving for Britain.

The Tel Aviv District court ended its hearings on Wednesday on Mazliah's application for a declaratory judgment to the effect that he is Nuri Said's grandson. If he is awarded the judgment, he will apply abroad to win control of Nuri's estate, estimated at £5m.

Mr. Seligman said he would also visit Switzerland to ascertain the amounts the Said family had deposited in Swiss banks.

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SOLOISTS
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FINKELSTEIN FAMILY, Tel Aviv.

On the 30th day of the passing away of my unforgettable wife
Elsa Sahavi ז"ל
a memorial meeting will be held at the graveside, on Sunday, September 7, 1958, at 4.30 p.m., at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.
A special bus will leave at 4 p.m. from 26 Ben Zion Boulevard, Tel Aviv.
G. M. Sahavi

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, September 5, 1958
20 Elul, 5718—21 Zilha'da, 1378

JUDGMENT in the Kafr Kassim trial has not yet been delivered. School holidays are over; the High Holidays are approaching. Very soon the Courts will reopen. And the judgment in the case concluded last January has still not been delivered. The case is concerned with the events of October 29, 1956, and the 11 accused have been held in custody since that date.

TRAGEDY OF JUSTICE

What once was a tragedy from many points of view but a triumph for Israel justice, has now become a tragedy from the viewpoint of justice itself. It cannot be said that justice is properly administered — it is not justice — when in a criminal trial month after month must pass while judges prepare their written opinions. Month after month, consumed presumably in the writing of hundreds of pages of learned analysis, while 11 men are held in prison and they and their families suffer the agonies of waiting for an unknown day on which their fate will be announced.

There are many who believe that it would be far better to have left the question to the short, final statement of a jury's verdict — "Guilty" or "Not Guilty" — than to let the issue be lost and forgotten in the musty sanctum of the judges, while the accused men are forgotten in their prison. There were many who thought, too, that before a jury no prosecutor would have cared to take 14 days for the summing up of his case. Apparently there is much to be said for the jury system, from this point of view. It is at least inconceivable that a jury would have kept the accused in a murder trial waiting nine months before delivering its verdict.

The scientific advantages in our much-vaunted system of justice begin to look doubtful in the light of this shocking procedure. A review of the procedural side of our law has been urged more than once in the past, particularly with the aim of shortening court processes — the Kafr Kassim judgment prompts the question whether this review should not be extended to provide for controls over the judges in the exercise of their functions, when a lapse of time in delivering their verdict appears to be out of all proportion to the needs of the case.

The Kafr Kassim trial having been conducted in a military court it is conceived that the usual court processes are not available for the purpose of querying whether the delay is justified. But the judges are public servants, after all; and it may well be a matter of wonder that any of the counsel for these unfortunate men has not, to all appearances, considered the possibility of appeal to the Supreme Court sitting as a High Court of Justice, that tribunal which has done so much to ensure for the ordinary citizen that public servants perform their functions with expedition as well as with care.

Presumably the Minister of Defence is charged with the proper administration of justice in a military court. If so, he might well take the Kafr Kassim case under consideration. Now that August, the month in which judgment was to have been delivered, according to the last statements made, has faded into the past, it may become necessary to address to the Minister requests to move the judicial sphinx to break its silence.

Indians Interested In Israel Trade Relations

HAIFA. — A number of large Indian firms have made business proposals to local firms, it was learned here on Thursday.

The Indian businessmen said they were interested in buying finished goods from Israel, mainly household and kitchen articles, clothes and musical instruments. In return they wish to sell foodstuffs and raw materials.

FEARS AHEAD FOR CHINA

By DENNIS BLOODWORTH

(This is the first of a series of articles from our correspondent in the Far East who has just returned from China.)

HONG KONG (O.F.N.S.). — I HAD stood on this corner in Peking exactly three years ago, and today the unrelenting sun blazed down upon the same vermilion walls, the same upcurling eaves on the pavilions of the Forbidden City. But China had doffed one mask and assumed another — different, but equally deceptive.

In August, 1955, China swarmed with blue-clad neuters, regimented millions in uniform boilersuits, the women almost indistinguishable from the men. Purposeful and expressionless, they seemed mere industrial units in a Socialist State which had eliminated the individual and substituted an anonymous, mindless mass.

But in fact that impression was misleading, for at the time China's Socialist development was no more than knee high. Private business still flourished, men ran their own shops, independent farmers tilled their own land, and the forming of agricultural cooperatives had been deliberately slowed down.

Today, the streets of Peking have burst into colour, into recognizably human life. The women grow their hair long or sport permanent waves, they wear Western frocks, flower-patterned Chinese cheongsams, shorts, jeans, and blouses, all made from cottons of a multitude of gay designs, and even lipstick is not unknown among them. In Shanghai, as in the capital, roof garden restaurants throw dances, competent if uninspired bands thump out jazz, Viennese waltzes and souped-up travesties of Russian songs. Idle crowds watch baseball, gloat over a Wall of Death which might have come straight from a London fair. There are Peking bars that stock 60 brands of Chinese cigarettes and 200 types of hard liquor. My hotel served everything from a Manhattan to a Singapore gin sling. China sells scented dress material, perfumed ear-rings.

New Evolution

But again this painstaking frivolity, inspired by a decadent West, while dazzling the impressionable foreigner, has little to do with reality. In the quiet courts of the museum at Sian, former capital of the Tang Emperors, I stopped to look at a model of Stone Age life. "This illustrates our new theory of evolution," my interpreter said. "You believe God made Adam and Eve, but in fact man developed through labour. It wasn't your God, it was work."

Behind the screen of cheerful idlers are the hard-working 600 millions whose standard of living has risen little in the past three years and who will probably never see a yard of offensively scented export silk. China has abandoned her measured gait and is tearing down the road to Socialism today, careless of potholes and snags. Everything must be done "better, faster, more economically." China must overtake Britain industrially in 15 years, or 10 years, or five. In meetings all over the country organized by factories and trades unions, workers agree to multiply production 10 times, to reduce target dates by half, to make two hands do the work of six. This is the "great leap forward" that will keep the nose of every Chinese down to at least two grindstones, if not more.

It nevertheless remains to be seen if even Chinese stamina can stand the pace. "People are making themselves stupid with overwork here," a Communist told me, and I noticed that the standards of 1955 were sagging. Chinese officials often seemed dazed with fatigue. Districts of Peking that pushed workers into putting in 10 and sharply to eight hours after men fell asleep at their jobs. Railway services have been speeded up according to the time-table, but three out of four trains I took in China were hours late. There were flies in the stations, cockroaches in my sleeper.

It is useless to be sentimental about Peking, for all new building has this in common; it is strictly functional and strictly hideous. But it is also often gimcrack. Plaster falls quickly, the first rain brings damp, floors sag. In the new diplomatic quarters there are new houses which have been uninhabitable since they were built.

Fantastic Changes

Yet the changes wrought in three years are little short of fantastic. The outskirts of Peking are unrecognizable for the new roads, the factories built or being built, the vast new airport whose terminal looks like a Victorian penitentiary. Dirty little towns like Loyang and Chengchow have become great complexes of spanking new plants. On the outskirts of Wuhan vast stretches of land which in 1955 were covered by nothing more than coarse grass are smothered by a monstrous industrial suburbia in one section alone of which I counted 260 imposing barracks and dormitories housing the workers of adjacent factories.

The Chinese are justly proud of what they have achieved, but while a visit to China three years ago was an exhilarating experience, today it fills one with foreboding. Most Chinese officials remain unfailingly courteous, but there is an aggressive arrogance in the air, the mannerless self-assertion of the giant whose growing strength allows him to disregard politenesses and principles alike. Mr. Chen Ming, of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, told me coolly he was "extremely dissatisfied" with my past writings which he considered "provocative slander." Repeated applications to see a junior official in the Foreign Ministry were finally met only after four days of telephoning, and with the rejoinder: "You may come and see me at three this afternoon."

The Chinese are beginning to treat foreign opinion and reaction as cut-price commodities. Amid slogans demanding world peace, Peking is plastered with huge posters depicting small indeterminate green devils being shot, hanged, knifed, drowned, sand-bagged and otherwise eliminated by large impassive Arab friends of Colonel Nasser. The point is that, quite illogically, it is the Arabs who are large. The underlying mentality is that of the bully, not of the champion of the weak.

Meanwhile rectification, indoctrination, incessant campaigns about surpassing Britain in 15 years, retaking Formosa, killing sparrows, flies, whatever it may be, keep the work-drugged Chinese off balance (for if the wind dropped for a moment the reed might cease to bend before it) and all combine to replace individual thinking with an automatic reflex. Loudspeakers in public squares, press and radio, street organization committees that can whistle up a mass meeting in half an hour, all dinned into the heads of the millions that sparrows must be killed because they eat grain. Subsequently an acquaintance of mine spent an agreeable afternoon thumbing over old paintings with an intelligent Chinese antiquarian who was a mine of informed comment. When they came to a silk scroll depicting birds my friend remarked they were sparrows. For the first time the face of his companion became a mask: "They eat grain," he said.

The cicadas of China all start singing together and all stop simultaneously, as if directed by one master mind. They appear to have no private life and no private thought. Vociferously, multitudinously, they set an example that all in China must now follow.

Watched by farmers from a nearby rice-field, men of the U.S. Air Force 17th Guided Missile Squadron set up a "Matador" guided missile during practice manoeuvres on Formosa.

Express Photo

The Walled-In Consul

By EPHRAIM KISHON

SO the painful moment of parting had at last arrived. Sadly I squeezed the hand of the Statue of Liberty; neither of us could conceal our emotion. I booked a good seat next to the pilot, packed my old kit bag, and, like the disciplined citizen I am, trudged over to our New York Consulate to inquire about the duty on certain electrical apparatus which it is forbidden to bring in, but all the same we do.

From the outside, the Israel Consulate building looks just like the other residential houses hemming it in, except that in front of its gate there is a real-life American cop who growls: "No parking here!" I said to the cop in my best Shabbat Hebrew that "In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth," from which he could see that I was an insider.

Thus I entered the Consulate building with my head erect and almost broke a leg when I stumbled over a few buckets of lime, some boards and a small sand dune cluttering the doorway. I beat a path towards the information booth, but before I could reach it, was waylaid by my old acquaintance Sulzbaum, who had been on the staff of the puzzle magazine until his nomination as Second or Third Secretary.

"I must apologize for this mess"—Sulzbaum apologized. "We are moving Administration to the ground floor and had to give them two bedrooms and a hallway..."

* * *

Sulzbaum's words threw a vivid light on the situation. What had happened was that a good-hearted local Jew, fired by the idea of a renascent Israel, had donated his house to the young Jewish state. Now, the house was eminently suited to being lived in, but its planners had obviously failed to make allowances for the eventuality of its being turned into a consular building. We are a poor, destitute state and so set out to adapt the house for office use, and the work of reconstruction and redecoration will stop only with the arrival of the Messiah — or someone with a time bomb.

"The situation is rather bleak" — Sulzbaum confessed as we walked towards the customs department. "The consular staff keeps growing like a watered cactus plant and there is no room left in the building even for a midget counsellor. Those who arrived first settled down in spacious drawing rooms and halls, but later arrivals had to content themselves with bathrooms or worse. I myself came here only a fortnight ago, so they tucked me away in a built-in cupboard."

Luckily we caught the elevator, in which there is room for only two lean riders, and even that only on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, when the Director of the Information Office is in Washington, because on other days he receives callers in the elevator. Looking for the customs consul we kept bumping into large groups of workmen carrying paint brushes, plywood or pickaxes.

"The work never stops," — Sulzbaum remarked. "Always there is a partition to be taken down between two nurseries, or some door to be walled up. The security officer, for instance, can be reached even today only over the roof, with the help of rope ladders..."

Sulzbaum stopped before the Vice-Consul's office, lifted the heavy red rug and flicked cigarette ashes into the drain it concealed.

"There used to be a kitchen here" — he explained. "Bend down, old man, otherwise you'll bump your head against the pipes..."

Thick, pastel-coloured pipes crossed the room at eye-level. Sulzbaum told me that no senior officials were housed in this wing of the building because of the pipes. At the same time he drew my attention to the host of paintings, which, crowding into each other, were zigzagging along the walls, covering the hastily laid-in electricity and telephone lines. We dropped in on the Vice-Consul, whom we found wrapped up in warm blankets since his air conditioner was larger than the room itself, which had served in happier times as a cold storage closet.

"I don't handle customs matters" — the Vice-Consul informed us, his teeth chattering, "you'll find your man upstairs, I think they gave him half a kitchen the day before yesterday. I clearly remember seeing eight masons climbing the stairs this morning."

The Vice-Consul seemed rather depressed, as if something heavy was weighing on him. Perhaps it was the huge boiler hanging right over his head. We climbed to the top floor, avoiding wooden scaffolding, iron rods and assorted building materials, then asked a worker serving a loudly-clattering concrete mixer where was the customs consul.

"He must be somewhere around here" — the worker bellowed. "But better get out of here because in a minute we start blasting the tunnel..."

We ran the length of the garret, loudly calling the customs consul's name. At the end of the garret, behind a newly-erected brick wall, we thought we could hear muffled screams.

"For God's sake" — thus Sulzbaum, "they've walled someone in again."

* * *

From Sulzbaum's words I learned that about six months ago, when they tore down the walls of the consulate basement to make room for the U.N. delegation, they had found the cultural attache's skeleton behind one of the walled-up doors. Quickly, we crossed the tunnel, out the fire escape and back in through the window of the information booth. In the booth an elderly Jewish gentleman was waiting. It seems that he had a little house in the suburbs which he wished to donate to the Israel Government.

"You're lucky, sir, that I'm the one who's handling such donations"—Sulzbaum promptly said. "Will you please follow me..."

The old gentleman went away with Sulzbaum. No one ever saw him again.

By arrangement with Ma'ariv

Readers' Letters

SUFFERING COMMUTERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — From time to time, readers' letters complain about the poor bus service between Jerusalem and Beit Hakerem. Obviously, however, they don't make any impression and the No. 12 is still the stepchild of Hamekasher.

Instead of improving, the state of affairs has worsened. The number of buses lags far behind the demand (especially during the mid-day rush hour), the waiting queues are exasperatingly long and people sometimes have to stand in the burning sun (the covered bus stops being too small) for more than a quarter of an hour before being pressed into the buses like sardines.

Some months ago there were hopeful rumours about the No. 1 being extended from Sh'khunat Montefiore to Beit Hakerem; this, however, seems to have been wishful thinking. But something ought to be done!

Yours, etc.,

A Suffering Beit Hakeremite
(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, August 22.

NO SUPERMEN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In connection with the item in yesterday's issue entitled "The Supermen of Beersheba" (in which a news agency correspondent in London quoted what purported to be an interview with M. Perrot in "Reynolds' News") I wish to state:

1) I have never heard of "Rabbit Men."

2) I have never talked to any "Reynolds News" Correspondent in London or anywhere else.

Yours etc.,

JEAN PERROT
Jerusalem, September 2.

DRIVING LICENCES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Is it any wonder that people in the Haifa district try to bribe testers in order to get a driving licence? It is easier to graduate from any university in the world than to pass a driving test in Haifa, Tiberias or Hadera.

Nowhere else, here, or elsewhere either, have people appeared for tests six or seven times and still failed. No one is expected to be a perfect driver when he comes for a test, be it for the fifth or the tenth time. The experience which one gets at the wheel after the test is what makes a driver.

The Haifa testers are doing their best to discourage driving and students sometimes fail because of trifling faults which I am sure the teachers themselves are also guilty of. If the examiners tried to show more understanding and did not make the test so deliberately difficult, I am sure nobody would try to bribe anyone.

Yours, etc.,

"DISGUSTED"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Hadera, August 27.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Mekorot Monopoly Rapped

Haboker (General Zionist) hearing that Mekorot is contemplating a IL70m. development programme next year and intends to go to the Government for the money, raps Mekorot's monopoly and asks whether it is not high time that a company which develops state resources with state funds should be nationalized.

Noting that the schools often have difficulty in securing from their pupils' parents payments for books and services not included in the concept of free elementary education, **Ha'aretz** (non-party) holds that the charge is necessary, that pupils whose parents do not pay it are often exposed to humiliation and that payment should be made legally compulsory.

The revival of the Arab League, Mr. Hammarskjold's comings and goings and the attendant dangers to Israel, Mr. Eban's vote in favour of the Arab resolution at the U.N. General Assembly, the Shatta disgrace and the Fertilizers and Chemicals coalition dispute, impel **Hatzofe** (National Religious) publicly to go over to the opposition to demand an emergency session of the Knesset since this is a democratic country where all shades of opinion must be heard.

Religious and non-religious Jews in this country not only can live with each other without stepping on each other's toes but influence each other to each other's positive cultural benefit, writes **Omer** (Histadrut), as has been proved time and again in the Army, in settlements and in such events as the Bible Quiz.

H-bombs are a monopoly of the great powers, writes **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam) but not so thermonuclear research for peaceful purposes, in which the small countries are taking an active part. Israel's young atom science, destined to play a vital part in our own development, has also achieved some measure of fame and our delegation at Geneva is contributing to the work there.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and **Herut** take up the prospects of Mr. Hammarskjold's Middle East trip. The former does not believe he will achieve anything positive; the latter expresses the opinion that in the confusion attending the breakdown in the West's defence array he will actually be given an opportunity to fortify the Arabs at the expense of Israel, especially since our Government is still plunged in lethargy.

Hamodia (World Aguda) supports the Government's decision to sell Fertilizers and Chemicals in view of the Treasury's financial needs as well as in accordance with the principle that state funds should go into development projects to which private enterprise cannot be attracted.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) denounces Washington's hints it may use tactical nuclear weapons against China if she attacks Quemoy.

ELI By Meir

"Eli says our plan is simple—we let the country begin to get the feet of what it's like to have the kids back at school—then we go on strike!"

Dr. Mary Gordon: Woman in White

By PHILIP GILLON

DR. Mary Gordon, perhaps the most remarkable of all the South African settlers in Israel, has given up her posts as Director of the Wizo Mothercraft Training Centre and doctor at the Kupat Holim Clinic in the Yemenite village of Rosh Ha'Ayin. (This strange combination of activities is not accidental but highly symbolic of her conception of service.) She has donated funds enabling the Ministry of Labour to open a Vocational Guidance Centre for Youth in Rosh Ha'Ayin; she has presented her very valuable collection of paintings and etchings (including a Goya original) to the Beersheba Museum; she has listened, in her own words, "to the sort of speeches that most people only hear after they are dead." She goes on extended and well-earned long leave to South Africa.

The inhabitants of the entirely Yemenite village of Rosh Ha'Ayin probably never knew that the woman doctor to whom they went with their daily ills was one of the most prominent specialists in South Africa, for over 20 years a lecturer in clinical medicine at the Witwatersrand Medical School and the physician in charge of a medical ward at the Johannesburg General Hospital, one of the largest hospitals in the Southern hemisphere.

Lifetime of Service

No doctor in the world can parallel Mary's record of service in both World Wars, the Cyprus camps, the War of Independence, the ma'abara. A determination bordering on the compulsive sent her for eight years to a post that most young medicos, still green from their housemanships and possessing but a fraction of her knowledge or qualifications, would dismiss contemptuously as beneath them. To take two buses each day at six in the morning to attend to the ailments (many of them imaginary) of an immigrant village? What would her distinguished colleagues in Johannesburg think of such a job?

With resolution that her friends called obstinacy she insisted that Rosh Ha'Ayin was her place—at the same time that she was helping to mould the Wizo Mothercraft Training Centre, with its attached Nursing School, into one of the finest institutions in the country.

Mary's career as a doctor began, characteristically, six months before she qualified in England. World War One caught the English short of doctors, and in October, 1914, she became medical officer to the military and civil hospital in Sunderland, although she only graduated in March, 1915. She was the first student in England to be granted this privilege.

She served in various English hospitals until January, 1917, when she was sent out to South Africa to the "Jo'burg General", where she remained for 30 years. She ended in charge of a ward. When the University of Witwatersrand opened its Medical School she became a lecturer, first in anaesthetics and later in clinical medicine. Thousands of South African doctors, including many settled in Israel, idolized this gruff-voiced instructor, who was firmly but erroneously convinced that she succeeded in concealing her great-heartedness by her brusque manner.

In addition to her appointments to the Medical School and hospital she built up one of the largest consultative practices in Johannesburg. When World War Two began she volunteered again for service and became a Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel /War-Substantive Major in the South African Medical Corps. While on service in Egypt she visited this country—she had always been a fanatical Zionist—and made up her mind to return here.

Wizo Volunteer

She was discharged from the Army in August, 1946, and came here soon afterwards, only to find that the Mandatory Government was not prepared to give her a certificate or the right to practise. The officials respected her qualifications and Army service, but hinted to her politely that they considered that she was foolish to want to waste her talents. She ascertained that only by getting a Labour Permit could she gain the right to immigrate: she hawked herself around the country trying to find a sponsor to obtain such a permit for her. Wizo came to the rescue—and she remained forever grateful and devoted.

For a year she worked for Wizo as an unpaid volunteer, devising new diets and health examinations which are now standard throughout Wizo institutions. Then came Bevin's "squalid war" against the Jewish refugees trying to come to their Homeland and being deported by the British to the camps of Cyprus.

Off Mary went to Cyprus, to take charge of the Jewish wing of the Military Hospital. Because of her record and immense prestige she was allowed full privileges by the British, with whom she had direct contacts — which she used to lash them with words about the shortcomings of their policy and of their treatment of the Jews. The Cyprus refugees gave her the name of "Mother Mary": men and women long integrated in Israel still stop her in the streets, tears in their eyes, as they remember the light in the darkness of those months.

The War of Independence started and Mary hurried back to Israel to become consultant physician to the Army, with her headquarters in Tel Hashomer and responsible for the medical Division. When the war ended she opened a hospital in Rosh Ha'Ayin which she eventually closed down when Beilinson Hospital was built in the area.

The health authorities wanted to sent Mary overseas on a scholarship, but she told them to give it to a younger doctor — she was convinced that the Yemenites at Rosh Ha'Ayin were still in desperate need of medical care. If the only way she could remain with them was by accepting a comparatively unimportant post in the Kupat Holim clinic, she was prepared to deny her own immense talents. Medical authorities in the country, who did not understand the mettle or character of the lady, humoured her, convinced that she would abandon the job for a post more in keeping with her abilities.

Spirit of Sacrifice

Opinion outside of Israel will certainly condemn the Israel medical leaders for allowing Dr. Gordon to "waste herself" at the *ma'bara*. Was it waste? The people of Rosh Ha'Ayin probably never appreciated—and will never appreciate—the value of her services. Yet the spirit of her sacrifice was in harmony with that which built Israel.

Despite the stresses of a clinic as difficult as any in the country, Mary assumed the voluntary Directorship of the Mothercraft Training Centre over five years ago. She served all South Africans settled in Israel as their unofficial medical consultant.

Nobody really believes in her much-proclaimed retirement. Old soldiers never retire. Former South Africans are as convinced as ever that within a few months Mary will be back, making some obstinate gesture of self-sacrifice, berating patients and friends for being ill while she divines cures with uncanny insight and serves human beings with never a thought of serving Mary Gordon.

Mr. Daniel Lemkin

Please contact: N. Yankelewitch, 14 Rehov Hayarden, Tel Aviv, between 6—8 p.m. to get regards from Mr. FITZKOWITZ, New York.

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Government Officials to Be 'Absorbed' into J.N.F.

Forestry Merger Raises Problems

By SHALOM COHEN

ON the highway to Jerusalem, new green woods stop short at either side of the asphalt road, like patient spectators awaiting a procession. On one side of the road stands a sign: Jewish National Fund Forest. On the other, a board bears the acorn emblem and the legend: Government Forestry Department. On Wednesday a J.N.F. vehicle pulled up at one side of the road and a J.N.F. band of foresters stepped out and disappeared into the woods with their J.N.F. implements. On Thursday another vehicle arrived and out clambered woodsmen of the Government Forestry Department. Keeping to their side of the road, they set to at hoeing around the young Government saplings.

If a tree could talk, what would it make of this peculiar division of labour? Many people have asked this question over the past few years, until last summer the Government appointed a special top-level committee to work out proposals for merging those activities of the J.N.F. (Keren Kayemet) and the Government which were common to both, such as forestry and the administration of lands — the J.N.F. being the country's biggest landowner after the State itself.

The committee, composed of Ministers Eshkol, Naftali, Sapir and Lur, Mr. Yosef Weitz (Director of the J.N.F.'s Land and Land Development Division) and the Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture, proposed to hand over the administration of all lands to the Government (amalgamating the land administration offices of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and the J.N.F.), and all the land development — forestry, land reclamation and part of land drainage — to the J.N.F. Since land reclamation was already a Keren Kayemet monopoly, the only real innovation was that it would

Pine saplings being tended at the Ilanot nursery.

take over the Ministry of Agriculture's Forestry Department and become the country's exclusive planter.

Two authorities would accordingly be set up: a Supreme Lands Authority, a Government body under the jurisdiction of a Minister, to take charge of all State and J.N.F.-owned land, and a Land Development Authority, which would be a J.N.F. organization. It is significant that the nominee for the directorships of both the J.N.F. body and for the Government authority happens to be Mr. Yosef Weitz. Alongside each Authority a joint Government-J.N.F. council is to be established to guide its policy.

The recommendations have not yet been ratified by the Government, nor have they been approved by the Zionist Organization — and at least one thorny issue has already come up. Personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture have raised a cry not against the merger as such — everyone has to concede that it is necessary — but that parochial interests and not forestry are likely to determine the way the J.N.F. carries out the merger of personnel of the two forestry groups. It is feared that the "right man will not be given the right job," and that the Forestry Department's expert foresters — who are recognized as the best in the country, and have an international reputation as well — will not be used to the best of their abilities.

The Government forestry department, they note, has at least seven trained men with University degrees, while the J.N.F., it is said, has only one qualified forester. The Fund, on the other hand, claims that its men have enterprise and organizational ability which is just as important as academic qualifications.

Mr. Yosef Weitz maintains that there would be "painstaking selection of staff" on his Land Development Authority, but as to forestry, he adds, however, "If I'm at the head of the Authority, I don't need big experts." At the moment it appears that his son, Mr. Sharon Weitz, the present director of Keren Kayemet Forestry, who has had no academic training in the profession, is Mr. Yosef Weitz's candidate for the post.

In the past 10 years, the J.N.F. say they have planted 32 million trees, and the Government Department 12 million. The J.N.F.'s figures have been questioned by the Department, which claims that the J.N.F. has repeatedly refused it the means of checking them.

In a recent article in which Yosef Weitz compared the Keren Kayemet's and the Forestry Department's achievements, he stressed that the J.N.F. plants an average of 289 trees per dunam and the Department only 130 per dunam; the Department, on the other hand, charges the J.N.F. with overdense planting and emphasizing "appearance and propaganda" instead of sound forestry. The Department submits that it pioneered timber cutting (last year to the value of IL400,000) in which the J.N.F. has little experience, and that it is proficient in forest preservation while the Fund was mainly concerned with planting and ignored the commercial aspect. It also asserts that J.N.F. forestry is too expensive because of superfluous cultivation.

The J.N.F., on the other hand, points to its large-scale achievements in forestry and its initiative in stepping up productivity by introducing piece rates for forestry workers in the teeth of opposition.

Carefully weighing his words, a Ministry of Agriculture spokesman observed, "There are good men in both (Fund and Department) — each side should complement the know-how of the other."

One of the things that will remain with the Ministry of Agriculture under the new plan is forest research, since it is the only runner in this field. The Ministry's forestry research station, Ilanot, is a showpiece. Also likely to remain under the Ministry, of course, are taxation and licensing for felling trees.

(To be Continued)

The inside turtle neck with raglan sleeves, a classic by Dorina. It is a heavy ribbed sweater with the diamond panels in a lace stitch.

From Telva Models comes this nylon chiffon, silvered cocktail frock with the balloon hemline. Sash can be worn Sari-wise.

Gay candy stripes are very popular in the blouse-sweater field. The long cassock is one of Elsmit's best sellers in cashmirit or wool.

The all-around bloused top dress, worn with rope belt is one of Aled's newest in jersey. Its jacket has a shawl collar with wide back pleat.

"Lydda" by Maskit—a heavy cotton rips in black and homra (red earth) with knitted cuffs and neckline. Two pockets on right hand side.

Empire and Chemise Combine Smoothly

New Collections by Israel's Leading Manufacturers

By HELEN ROSH

FASHION in the streets can only be seen in Milan, where the women make up a continuous fashion show, with one dress outshining the other. This is the report of Dr. E. Gottesman of Elanit, just back from a sales tour of Europe and the South American countries. He counted only three sacks and no trapezes on the streets of Vienna and not much of Paris' famed pace-setting styling reflected on the avenues of the fashion Capital.

On the other hand Israel women have taken up the fashion revolution with vigour and the new styles dominate the scene. Every man, woman and child seems to be acutely aware of the battle of the sack and one is apt to run into heated discussions as to it merits in the oddest places. Perhaps, ventures Dr. Gottesman, it is the sunshine of Italy and Israel that makes the average woman so style-conscious. After all it is trying to have all your glamour hidden by a raincoat—the sad fate of most of Europe this past season.

However, the inclement weather probably accounts for the increased sales reported by all the knitwear manufacturers. Elanit alone has had a 50 per cent rise in orders from Switzerland and England. Its "Cashmirit" sweaters in particular have been selling extremely well. Its button-up princess line and slim dresses with barrel jackets in "Srigarig" have also been snapped up. New markets are being opened up in South and Central America.

New Stitches at Dorina

A new look in the knit and lots of added handwork combined with the very newest stitches that machines can make keeps Dorina sweaters in high favour at home and abroad. The interesting moss stitch, V's going straight or inverted, jacqard patterns in new designs and a colour range that runs through cherry, mustard, toned orange and emerald green to purple and shadings of lavender find these classics in demand both north and south of the Equator.

Of the new styling, a shirt-waist-type pullover with high button neck, a heavy Orlon jacket with wide feather stitch front, gaily striped long cassocks with the turned-in turtle neck, dolman-sleeved long pullovers with high ribbing and high standing collar trimmed with hand lace stitch and the sailor collar for a double-breasted pullover are but highlights from a very wide collection that Dorina's Mr. Lessinger proudly calls solid craftsmanship.

Aled's Chemise

Shrimp, says Mr. Bloch, is the most exciting new colour in Aled's current colour chart. Black has gone clean out, while turquoise to steel, blues and slate are runners-up. However, an off-white beige looms large as being the season's most wanted colour — expecially in the export world.

A resort and cruise line will be in the firm's New York showrooms at the middle of the month and will feature the chemise and empire look as they interpret them. Skirts will be shorter than last year but longer than those of the summer collection. Aled concentrates on the American market and ships 12 separate lines to cover the demands of different parts of the U.S. This year it will open a new office in Montreal.

Three of Aled's latest, coming into the shops soon — a chemise with two small pockets set high on the sides of the diaphragm that take in the fullness, giving form to the frock; a slim straight frock that has a pleated insert in the V neck that threads through to criss-cross in the front for the high waisted Empire line; and a three-piece suit that is really four as it will have a silk blouse to match the lining of the jacket (optional). The suit jacket has a wide shawl collar, ragian sleeve with a circling self binding that runs across the back and sleeves accents the dropped shoulder and ends half across the front of the jacket. The belt threads through for front fastening, giving the back the barrel look.

Schliefer's Export

Haute couture dressmaker Lili Schliefer has gone into the design and manufacture of knitwear. Most of her production will be exported. Mrs. Schliefer is concentrating on suits and dresses with long coats and has shown great originality in the type of weaves she has had made especially for her originals.

Original by Maskit

Whether it is a tent or a toga that Finni Leitersdorf has designed for Maskit — they are of the most advanced in fashion styling. The original desert coat, introduced three years before the Paris trapeze line, has undergone several changes in the fashioning of the sleeves and in the finish. Latest is the self-fringe trimming on the cuffs and down and around the collarless neck and hemline of the whole coat. Grosgrain ribbon piping was used on earlier versions.

Hand-loomed Maskit woollens have an individual weave and to their original colours of Hamra, natural and black, have now been added Caesaria blue — a shading of the fashionable aquamarine — and Eilat pink, dusty with a lavender tinge.

Maskit uses Cotton rips, gaily striped to give an Oriental tinge to a completely modern fabric, for tight long-legged slacks. A material in a green and brown stripe is used for a high-waisted Empire frock with a one-button jacket to give accent to the new line.

Ata in Fashion Field

Coming onto the market now is Ata's first winter collection designed for export. It is just two years ago that Ata ventured into the fashion field and its attractively patterned and plain ginghams and poplins were an immediate success both at home and abroad. Mass-produced at popular prices, their styling follows high fashion closely.

Ata's real first for this season is drip-dry pin corduroy and velvaton. "Alganized" is the trade name for these non-iron materials, which are also pressurized so that the material will not rub out as does ordinary corduroy.

Alganized turtle-necked chemises, lined trapezes in corduroy, drawstring (conservatives can wear them straight and full) barrels in poplins in shadings of lavender, tomato and light navy run in price from under IL20 to under IL40. Pin corduroy slacks in red and black with long waisted middy blouses in velvaton should be most popular with the younger set, especially as they come in a wide colour range. There is also a wide selection of corduroy and velvaton jackets, all impregnated and with or without attached hoods. Another first is a jacket fully lined with lamb's wool. A real old-fashioned English waist coat in a shade called "leather" should be another popular item.

Telva "Empire"

In a model plant of technical near-perfection in streamlined production processes, Telva's 150 workers turn out quality workmanship in the moderate price range that enables this firm to compete on the export market with marked success.

"We are extremely pleased that we have been able to introduce more locally woven textiles this season," says Mrs. Niki Dunsky, the firm's director and successful public relations executive, who launched its fashion show at the Empire Club in London last Spring.

Locally made woollens in tweed and jacquard patterns form the mainstay of Telva's suit, coat and coat-dress outfits. The firm's young looking suits have shorter jackets and are straight and wide. Many of the suits and dresses have the bluson on back with a wide centre pleat that sits lower down this year.

Collar interest is important and there are many interesting variations. Most of them stand away from the neck when open but can close up snugly with a single button arrangement.

In their woollen jacquards with their satiny sheen one of Telva's outstanding models comes in brown tones with black accents. It is presented in a slim moulded frock that has a long, full coat. Its slipped-in collar stands up stovepipe straight. In a frock of Tyrelene wool — permanently pleated — the waist is lower, making it soft and easy to wear. Nylon silk jersey is made into cowl neckline frocks with full back and a belt that threads through high in the front. The jersey comes in a range of colours. The Empire waistline is more accented in profile and caresses the figure.

When not using local material, Telva aims at least at introducing embroidery with an Israel motif for its Spring 1959 collection. A glimpse at new designs that have just come off the drawing boards and are being tested showed us an "orange and an orange blossom" design being appliqued onto a nylon chiffon and a flaming red and gold zigzag for an Oriental touch in a sand-coloured linen outfit called "Negev". All the embroidery is machine-made.

Up Lift

Fashion calls for more uplift and MIA is right up to the mark with a newly designed bra for the Empire line. Foam rubber is being widely used for additional support. After being in disfavour for the past 20 years, corselets are back with us to give the figure that long, moulded, all-in-one appearance.

For those who do not like the corselet there are girdles with a higher ribbing to help to do away with the stomach roll. And, reports Mr. Erhlich of MIA, there is a completely new material for girdles: a twisted nylon yarn that is completely without elastic. Its name — Ciranet. It looks wonderful but the price is still prohibitive.

MIA is a bra and girdle manufacturer of international repute and exports heavily to Switzerland, France and Germany. This year it is making a new start on the American market, where such firms as Bergdorf-Goodman and Saks Fifth Avenue have been permanent customers.

PERSONALITY PROFILE

MENAHEM BADER

By MACABEE KASKIN

THAT the Negev must play a vital role in providing a livelihood for Israel's "third million" is the belief of Mr. Menahem Bader, 63. On weekdays, as Director-General of the Ministry of Development, he looks southwards towards the Negev; at weekends he travels north to his Mapam-affiliated kibbutz, Mizra, in the green Jezreel Valley.

Bader believes that the Negev, with its partially-tapped natural resources, will play a major role in absorbing Israel's "third million." The country, he states, must strive to develop its basic industries, based on the Negev's output, as well as its refining processes.

"How," Mr. Bader was asked, "are you going to persuade Israelis to go to the Negev to settle? How are you going to inculcate the pioneering spirit in them?"

He thought it over for a while and then answered:

"Our *intelligensia* must be brought to understand that it can play a fateful role in building the Negev that will earn it an enviable place in history. The towns and settlements of today — Beer Ora, Eilat, Mitzpe Ramon and Dimona — must become the cities — the Beershebas — of tomorrow."

To Mizra Fridays

Despite his preoccupation with development, Bader drives to Mizra almost every Friday. After greeting his wife and three daughters (two of whom are adopted) — he attends the three p.m. meeting of the settlement's Secretariat. Three months out of the year, he conducts the settlement's Saturday evening ideological talks.

Ironically, it was an incident shortly after World War One which initiated Mr. Bader's journey to Israel, Mizra — which is also Mordecai Oren's kibbutz — and Mapam.

The Communists in the Ruhr Valley had risen and were about to storm Essen. Mr. Bader, attracted ideologically by the Communist philosophy, felt his place was in their front ranks. He believed that his background as a first lieutenant heading a shock troop unit in the Austrian army would be useful. The scar which marks his left [redacted] is a memento of the last Austrian offensive in Italy; earlier, he had been wounded in the stomach on the Russian front.

Standing there with what he believed were his companions-in-arms, he heard the Jews openly cursed. One of the revolutionaries' first objectives in Essen was to pillage their shops.

Lost Without A Country

"I realized then," Mr. Bader says, "that if the revolutionaries won, we Jews were lost; if the counter-revolutionaries won, we were also lost. We would be lost until we had a country of our own, built and maintained by our own physical labour."

"I knew then that if I did not want this entity called Bader to cease to exist, if I wanted a safe home for any future family, I must come to this country."

Above medium height, broad-shouldered, with the movement and gestures of a much younger man, Bader generally answers questions in a straightforward manner. But sometimes, when he apparently feels he needs a few seconds to collect his thoughts, he engages (perhaps unconsciously) in tactics to gain time.

He lights a cigarette, he repeats the question, he takes it apart, or he begins his answer with a generality and only shifts to a specific answer when he is on safe ground.

He utilised most of these tactics before replying to the next question: "Has your opinion of the U.S.S.R. changed in the last few years?"

He answered: "My opinion of socialism has not changed. In the time of Stalin I was not one of his disciples, and later I never became his bitter critic. Today, I am the same faithful socialist who wants to see all the world turn socialist. My approach to the U.S.S.R. is that of a Jew and an Israeli for whom it is not enough to see socialism established if this socialism does not help peoples throw off the chains of enslavement."

Born into a "Jewish" home, not an orthodox one as the word is understood in Israel today, Mr. Bader was educated in Germany.

"After World War One," he recalls, "I realized that it would not be enough to tell others to go out and do a day's work. I had to set the example. I never applied to the Mizra secretariat for the opportunity to learn a profession. Not only did I not have any inclination in this direction, but I was afraid my fellow members would see this as an attempt to secure my personal future. I was always at the disposal of the man who made up the work roster. I was a *pkak* — a "cork" sent to stop up a hole in a work schedule."

This belief in common work was to follow him all his life. Today, he claims to be a man "without a profession."

According to one his associates, (and many of his opponents) this is rather less than the facts of the case. He is a business man *par excellence*, despite his socialist beliefs. He knows how to run a business, for his talents lie in organization and administration. He established the financial and marketing institutions of Kibbutz Artzi, the parent organization of the Mapam kibbutzim, because he believed that they could not be secure ideologically until they were firmly entrenched materially.

Today Bader is considered his Ministry's "financial trouble-shooter." He generally leaves the technical aspects of running the Ministry and the dozen-odd Government companies which it supervises to others, concentrating mainly on their financial development. An important phase of his work, however, also deals with the development of the Negev and Arava.

Umbrella Organisations

Mr. Bader is a member of the Boards of Directors of Fertilizers and Chemicals and of the Dead Sea Works. He also keeps a wary eye on the affairs of 11 other Government companies, such as the Timna copper works, and generally spends Thursdays and Fridays in Tel Aviv at Board sessions.

The Director-General believes that within three to five years most of these companies will be able to finance their future expansion out of their income and amortization funds.

One of his favourite projects is setting up an "umbrella" organization for all Government companies to save time, money and effort, supply services, set up a central warehouse, and represent all the companies abroad.

This October will see the third session of the Technological Advisory Board — a joint enterprise of the Development Ministry, the Prime Minister's Office, and U.N. Technical Assistance, under the chairmanship of Sir Ben Lockspeiser. One of the scheduled tasks of this session will be to draw up a five-year development plan for these companies, which will evaluate their pace of growth on a priority scale.

To the 70-man Ministry staff, Mr. Bader is known — as one of them says — "as a man who may trust you completely and consequently delegate his authority — and back you up if you make a mistake; if he doesn't trust you, relegates you to some routine job. He is a man of clear decisions. No one ever has to question the meaning of one his instructions."

Soon after his arrival in this country in 1920, Bader was seconded to a post on the Planning Committee of the Hagana. One of his first successes was to persuade the Arabs of Sarafand, Lydda and Ramle to sign a "non-aggression" pact with their Jewish neighbours, despite incitement by the Arab leaders to arouse them to open warfare. He did this without firing a shot.

For three years he worked on public works with his "kvutza" (work group) which was organized within the framework of Hapoel Hatzair. They built Allenby Road in Tel Aviv, the Tel Aviv-Petah Tikva Road, the Nahlat Yehuda-Beit Dagon Road, the settlement of Balfouria and the first Rutenberg power station. Today, he chairs the Board of Directors of the Electric Corporation, an outgrowth of this first power station.

Ahead of Hitler

For a time Bader left Mizra (which he had helped found in 1923) to join the management of the first Solel Boneh company, which went bankrupt. In the early years of the Hitler regime, he embarked on a series of travels throughout Europe, warning of the impending holocaust. Among those who heeded his warnings were his two brothers and his sister. One brother is a manager of Yachin Hakal. The other brother and sister live in Haifa, but they take no part in political activity.

Mr. Bader kept a day ahead of Hitler on two historic occasions. He left Vienna the day the dictator moved into Austria; he left Prague the day he moved into Czechoslovakia. He was in Belgrade the day the Luftwaffe bombed the city.

In 1943-44 the Jewish Agency sent Bader to Europe as a member of the famed Rescue Committee which was in contact with the late Dr. Israel Kastner in Budapest. He was on hand in Istanbul to receive Yoel Brand — the man who brought Eichmann's "blood for goods" proposal. He testified in the Kastner-Greenwald libel trial. His experiences in rescue work are described in his book "Sad Missions."

During the War of Independence Bader headed the Ministry of Labour's Manpower Division. He was a member of the First Knesset, chairman of its Economic Committee, and a Director-General of the Ministry of Labour.

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HOLIDAY TRADITIONS

Preparing for Rosh Hashana

By Molly Bar-David

ALTHOUGH cooking is permitted on Rosh Hashana, the wise housewife will prepare all she can beforehand.

There are certain traditional dishes which are taken on Rosh Hashana, chiefly for their symbolism. The *Halot* will be round instead of braided, to signify a good year the whole year round. Carrot *tzimmis* will be served — the vegetable sliced to look like coins — as a symbol of prosperity. Honey cake is traditional, to wish for a sweet New Year. The head of a fish — usually along with a fish course — will be on the table as a symbol of leadership — to be at the head and not at the tail. And, of course, pomegranates or apples or other first-fruits of the season will be on the table for the traditional blessing of thanksgiving of an agricultural people (now again, as then).

Now, what can one prepare ahead of time? Well, a honeycake improves with a little keeping. So does a carrot *tzimmis*. And if you are making a fruit *kugel* (as is traditional in my household, with a Dutch husband), that will certainly gain by a little ripening in the refrigerator. Also, I intend to buy the chickens for our table a couple of weeks early (before the holiday boosts the prices) prepare them for the oven and freeze them.

On hand on my pantry shelf, for the emergency of unexpected guests, will be a box of *strudel*, a few extra tins of fruit, and some tins of peas and beans. Hard-boiled eggs in the refrigerator, an extra jar of mayonnaise on the shelf, some pickled herring in a jar, always come in as handy life-savers when an extra course has to be added for new come guests. Of course an extra tray of ice cream in the freezer is always a boon for tea-time when folks drop in during the holidays.

Honey Cake

3 tbsps. oil, 1 cup sugar, 3 eggs, 1 cup cold strong black coffee, 1 cup liquid honey, 3 cups sifted cake flour, 3 tsps. baking powder, 1 tsp. baking soda, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1/2 tsp. ginger, 1/2 tsp. nutmeg, 1/2 cup each chopped nuts or peanuts and raisins (both optional).

Beat oil, sugar, and eggs until light and thick. Combine coffee and honey. Sift dry ingredients together. Add to the batter alternately with the coffee-honey mixture. Stir in the nuts and raisins, if used. Pour into a greased and floured pan and bake for about an hour, until a piece of straw stuck into the cake, comes out dry.

Carrot Tzimmis

3 cups sliced carrots, 3 tbsps. oil, 1/2 cup sugar (brown is best), ¼ tsp. ginger, water to cover, salt to taste.

Put all the ingredients into a pot and simmer until carrots are cooked and glazed. To prevent burning, you may have to add a little water from time to time.

Apple Kugel

4 apples, cut into sectors, 1 cup cake flour, 1/2 pkg. margarine or suet, 1/2 cup raisins, 1 tbsp. candied peel, chopped, rind and juice of 1 lemon, 1 cup sugar (brown is best) or honey, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1 tsp. other favourite spices, water or wine.

Line a thick pot with apple sectors and sprinkle with sugar. Mix all other ingredients and pour into the apple nest. Cover with apples. Sprinkle with a little more cinnamon. Now carefully pour around the sides just enough water, or wine, or both mixed, to reach the top edge of the *kugel*. Cover well and put to cook for two or three hours, adding a little water from time to time to keep the *kugel* moist. This *kugel* improves with keeping (in the refrigerator) for about a week. It is delicious warmed over.

Strudel

2 cups sifted flour, 1/2 cup lukewarm water, 3 tbsps. oil, 1 egg, well-beaten, pinch of salt, 2 tbsps. dry bread or cake crumbs, filling, oil to brush top.

Apple Filling (but you can use other fruit, such as figs or guavas). Make this by slicing 6 large apples and combining with 1/2 cup raisins or other dried fruits, 1/2 cup peanuts or other nuts, 1 cup sugar and 1 tsp. cinnamon.

Now for the pastry. Sift flour into a bowl. Combine water, 1 tbsp. of oil, egg and salt. Add to the flour and stir into a smooth dough. Place on a floured board, and knead for three or four minutes. Cover with a warm bowl, and let stand 30 minutes.

Cover a table with a cloth and rub flour into it. Place dough in centre and roll out as thin as possible without tearing. Now, with closed fists, place hands under the pastry. With back of hands carefully and gently pull and stretch the dough in all directions until it is paper thin, being careful not to tear (but if it does tear, press the torn edges together). Cut away the thicker parts of the dough. Sprinkle surface evenly with the crumbs and dot with the remaining oil. Place filling in an even roll the full length of the dough, and two inches inside one edge. Fold the two inches over the filling (so it won't leak out), then lift the cloth at that edge with both hands, and the dough will roll over and over the filling. Cut the dough to fit a little shorter than your baking pan. Grease the pan well, and roll the dough into it. Brush the top with more salad oil and bake in a medium oven for about 45 minutes until brown. You can brush the strudel once more with oil in the middle of the baking. Cool in pan until lukewarm, then mark into serving pieces. Cut when cold. This recipe makes about 16 servings of 1½ inches each piece.

TOP POST FOR U.S. EDUCATOR

WITH the naming of Miss Bertha S. Adkins as U.S. Under-Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, President Eisenhower has has for the second time placed a woman in a top post in that agency. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby served as Secretary of the Department from its establishment in 1953 until she resigned her Cabinet position two years later.

Miss Adkins, who terms her appointment "a challenge for the future," began her professional career as a secondary school teacher and later became a college dean. She holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Wellesley College, a leading U.S. women's college, a Master of Arts from Teachers College at Columbia University, and has done graduate work at Chicago University.

A life-long advocate of women's participation in the affairs of government at all levels, Miss Adkins has been active in the Republican Party for the past 12 years. Since 1950 she has been executive director of the Republican National Committee's Women's Division. In 1953 she was also made assistant chairman of the Committee.

"Anybody who has spent as much time as I have on a college campus has ideas on the subject of education," she says. "Of course I am delighted to get back to work in that field."

Scholarship Winners for U.S.

By Philip Gillon

ELEVEN Israel educators and social workers who received post-graduate scholarships from the National Council of Jewish Women of America are leaving this week for the U.S. for extended periods of study and research. They are accompanied by a volunteer leader who was awarded a Council fellowship to study community organization. The scholarships are for a year or two in duration and includes all expenses, including living allowances.

Helga Karo, district supervisor of social welfare in the Negev, has served the area between Beersheba and Eilat ever since the Sinai Campaign. She started her career in the refugee camps at Marseilles after World War II. She is to study at the New York School of Social Work.

Azriel Fayermann, principal of the School for the Deaf in Jerusalem, interrupted a previous scholarship to return to Israel during a time of national crisis. He is going back to the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis to study advanced techniques. Another recipient of a second Council scholarship is Monica Mohliver, a District Supervisor of rehabilitation work among disabled soldiers.

Nitza Karo, principal of a school at Givat Olga where almost all the pupils are new immigrants, finds that a grounding in social work is essential to understand the children's problems. A specialist in the training of handicapped youngsters, she will concentrate also on the reverse side of the coin — the gifted child and his difficulties.

Hemda Asseo, Chief Supervisor of the Galilee Division of Education, is an expert on "in training" of teachers who are already practising. The raising of their standards is very important in view of the frequent resort to concentrated and shortened teachers training courses to relieve staff shortages. She will study aspects of teacher-education at the University of Chicago.

Hinda Eiger, an educator at Youth Aliya and author of textbooks for socially backward youngsters, will study the pedagogical and psychological problems of new immigrants in America, such as Puerto-Ricans. She, too, is going to Chicago. Miriam Lichtenstein, a lecturer at the Seminary for Kindergarten Teachers, will investigate the latest ideas in early childhood education at Wayne University and the Merrill-Palmer Nursery School in Detroit.

Yehudit Bartov, a lecturer on the Theory of Education at the Seminar of Kibbutzim and in the Army Seminary, is to do research on child development. Eliezer Pinczower, principal of the Religious State Teachers' Training College for men in Jerusalem, will work for a Ph.D. degree of Columbia.

Leah Furst, District Supervisor of Social Welfare in Tel Aviv, is to do advanced research at Cleveland. Sarah Schochor, a psychiatric social worker from the Nes Ziona Rehabilitation Centre, will go to Smith College to investigate the latest ideas and techniques for helping the disturbed.

This impressive cross-section of leaders in the field of education and social welfare was selected from over 100 applicants by a screening committee consisting of prominent educators and social welfare instructors. Before leaving for America they were briefed on Israel's foreign policy, since every student is considered an emissary, particularly in view of the hundreds of student propagandists sent to America by the Arabs. At a farewell reception, previous Council alumni discussed this aspect of life in America with the students.

The volunteer leader is Rachel Gesundheit, a teacher by training, who was a member of Maya Rosenberg's school for under-privileged children. She has been active for many years in various fields of volunteer service. She is the fourth recipient of a volunteer fellowship from the Council.

Each year approximately a dozen Israel students are selected by the Council and the number who have studied abroad to date totals 89.

Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind!

WITH the first really cool breezes blowing, and September 1 already come and gone on the calendar — it is time — even though there will still be some hot and sunny days—to think about autumn and winter clothes for yourself and your family, and just how well-fitted out you are with the necessary items of clothing.

They'll Do

The first thing to do, then, is to go through your wardrobe and see which of last year's dresses, suits and coats will do for this year. If you are satisfied that they will do — then see that they are thoroughly cleaned and aired, that if there is the vestige of a moth-hole (heaven forbid!) this must be repaired, that all missing buttons are sewn on strongly, that buckles which have tarnished or broken are replaced, that loose or torn linings are carefully stitched back into place.

They Won't Do

However, if, under your critical eye, last year's garments don't come up to the mark, don't be too discouraged. Remember, if you are handy with a needle, that renovating is a very useful thing, and particularly if you have children (or if you don't — nieces and nephews); much of what at first appears will have to be discarded can be unpicked, rewashed, pressed and cut down into clothes for the youngsters. Some things, too, might easily be made over for your own wear on less formal occasions or "just around the house."

A Word of Warning

One word of warning in this connection before going any further. Make sure that the pieces you decide to reuse *really are sound*. It is sheer waste of time and energy to use threadbare material or stuff that is rotten and "gives" as soon as it is worn. (Material of this sort, if cut into very small pieces can find a final home in the inside of a cushion!)

When you decide that the garments are no longer suitable for wear in their present condition, unpick them, cut away the worn and frayed parts, wash or clean and press out the remaining sound material. If there is a surface shine on such suits or coats, this can be reduced and sometimes entirely removed by sponging with ammonia and water in the proportion of 1 teaspoonful of ammonia to 1 pint of water. The material should be hung in the open air to dry before it is pressed over a damp cloth.

Old Clothes into New

Remember that a winter skirt or a child's coat can be made from pieces of coat material or from the material of a pair of man's trousers. A full-length coat can be made into a short jacket very satisfactorily. A blouse or a boy's shirt can be made from a man's shirt that has worn at the collar and cuffs which have already been turned.

Shop with a Clear Conscience

If you have really given this careful thought and attention, then there is no reason why you shouldn't go out and examine the new materials (with an eye to replenishing your own wardrobe!) with an easy heart and a clear conscience!

Lockjaw Absolutely Preventable

By Dr. Arthur Michaels

"THE master of a large ship smashed the index finger of his right hand with the anchor. Seven days later a foul discharge appeared: then trouble with his tongue — he complained he could not speak properly. The presence of tetanus was diagnosed, his jaws became pressed together, . . . Six days after the diagnosis was made he died." This brief case history might be contemporary, but was actually written some 2,500 years ago by Hippocrates of Cos. It was brought to mind by hearing of the recent death of yet another young victim of this dread disease. The tragedy is made even greater by the fact that tetanus is 100 per cent preventable.

Tetanus is caused by a specific germ which enters the body through wounds, especially those where there is little blood supply and some dead tissue remains to give the ideal conditions for growth. Thus, classically, tetanus is seen as a result of war wounds or dirty wounds. There is a further reason for this. The bacterium lives harmlessly in the intestines of farm animals. When shed, it builds a tiny shell around itself, called a spore, and can

exist for many years in the soil.

Manure Danger

Manured soil therefore presents a special danger and during World War One, in the fields of Flanders, at least one out of every 100 wounded soldiers died of lockjaw. During the last five years in Israel there have been over 130 cases and nearly two-thirds of them have involved children under the age of 14. Most of these were youngsters from rural areas and one-third of them died.

One terrible form of the disease, tetanus of the newborn, is fortunately dying out but was quite common until recently. In former years, and even now amongst the minorities, it often happened that women in rural areas and in ma'barot, would have their babies on the floor of their huts or tents. The cord linking the baby to its mother might be cut with a dirty knife or scissors infected with the tetanus spores, and the baby would be infected. Only one out of five survived.

The tetanus germ produces one of the most powerful poisons known. When pure, a gram of it is enough to kill over a million people. The poison spreads up the nerves from the infected part, to the brain and the nervous spasms it produces cause the characteristic lockjaw.

During the 1914-18 war, it was found that if horses were given small amounts of the poison after it had been rendered harmless, they became resistant and their serum was valuable in the protection of wounded soldiers. From this arose the custom of giving a small dose of antiserum to all persons with the sort of wounds that look as though they could be infected with tetanus spores. It is generally agreed, however, that many people are sensitive to horse serum and it is undesirable, sometimes dangerous, to inject serum without very clear cause. The alternative is to give everyone the same sort of active immunity that is given to the horses. In the U.S. Army, every soldier gets his "shots" (very similar to diptheria immunization) and if he is wounded, he gets not serum, but another "shot" which boosts his immunity. Out of nearly 3,000,000 American soldiers during the last war, only 12 got tetanus and they had, somehow, missed being inoculated.

Triple Vaccine

Our babies now get "triple vaccine" against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus when they are quite small. This gives them what is called a "basic immunity" to tetanus which needs "boosting" every four or five years. Those children who did not receive the basic immunity need two injections of tetanus vaccine, to be given at latest on entry to school when cuts and bruises become so common. It is to be hoped that school medical authorities are alive to their responsibilities.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

I dash in from the garden to answer the telephone, picking up the receiver with one hand and the paper with the other, as experience has taught me that this is the way to get the quickest results. Sure enough, after not more than five minutes of those curious noises that go on in the interiors of telephones, and after being told to wait by several different voices, a pleasant American voice asks me if I am Haifa 81106. I regret that I am not, whereupon the voice asks me if I am the Exchange. Again I am forced to regret, and the voice says in some surprise that I speak very good English. I thank it and tell it that I went to an English school.

•

THE voice says he has been trying to get a Haifa number for some time but has not yet made any progress. I advise him to get back onto the Exchange and ask for someone who speaks English. He says he would love to but he doesn't know how to ask. Glad to be of assistance I tell him I will give him the phrase phonetically and wait while he gets out his notebook and prepares to write. At this point the Exchange comes back and asks me if I have got my Haifa number. I tell her that I didn't ask for one but seem to have got one, and that there is someone on the line who would be happy to get one.

•

SHE then rings off and the American tells me that he is in a phone booth at the railway station in Haifa, and where is this place Nahariya the Exchange keeps talking about, I tell him it is a nice little place about an hour's drive and he should try and fit it into his programme; he can visit the Temple of Astarte and have a swim maybe.

•

THEN I spell out for him a request for someone who can speak English and he says he guesses he will try again now and many thanks. At this point the Exchange comes back and asks me if I speak Yiddish. I admit that I do, a little, and she asks me if I will ask the caller at the other end what it is he wants. I tell her I have already asked him, but in English as I did not know that it had to be done in Yiddish and that he wanted Haifa 81106 and not Nahariya as there is no accounting for taste, but no doubt he knows someone at that number and why doesn't she get it for him and take a chance. She says, of course, if that is all he wants, he should have said so in the beginning. It was all this talk of Nahariya that confused her.

•

AT this point I ring off myself, feeling I have done all I could to clarify the situation. Will, however, look in at the station telephone booth on my next trip to Haifa and see if I can render any further assistance.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

Perpetuum Mobile

	S. J 10 7 6 H. J 10 4 D. — C. J 10 9 6 5 4	
S. K 8 5 H. K 6 2 D. K J 9 8 3 C. Q 2	W E S	S. Q 4 3 2 H. Q 9 8 5 D. 6 4 C. K 8 7
	S. A 9 H. A 7 3 D. A Q 10 8 7 3 C. A 8	

THE above deal occurred in a recent friendly rubber bridge. The North-South partnership had but a slight edge over their opponents in high cards — they counted 21 points whilst East-West had 19. But the four tens pulled their full weight, and West was so careful to preserve his own high cards that he was end-played from beginning to end.

The bidding was:

West	North	East	South
1D	—	1NT	Db
—	3C	—	3NT
—	—	—	

West played the diamond five; South won the seven and returned the eight, discarding two clubs from dummy. West switched to a low club; East put up the king, South made the ace and put unhappy West again into the lead with a club return. West thereupon tried a low spade; East gave the queen, South made his ace and shot back a spade to West's king.

Now West grew panicky. He could still have set the game by leading a diamond; but he was so impressed by dummy's established tricks that he quickly switched to hearts, hoping in vain to find his partner with the ace.

This was the end. South captured East's queen — the third honour card — and played another heart, forcing at last a sure entry into dummy.

The funny part of it is that five out of the nine tricks were taken by dummy's "worthless" hand!

Chess

September 5, 1958

Problem No. 1177
J. B. Santiago, Brazil
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Ka3; Qb5; Rc4, Rf1; Bg1, Bh5; Ktc3, Ktf3; Pc2, h2. (10)
Ke3; Qh1; Rf3; Kta8, Kth4; Pa4, b6, e4, e6, h3. (10)

White mates in two

Problem No. 1178
W.E.F. Fillery, Canada
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Kb4; Re8; Bc7, Bd7; Kth5; Pc4, d5, e6, f2, g4, g6. (11)
Kd4; Pe4, e7, g7. (4)

White mates in three

Solutions. Problem No. 1171 (Wirtanen) Setplay 1. — Kte any 2.Q:e3, 1.—Ktg4 2.Kt:f5. Try 1. Qd6? Kte5 any 2.Rb4x, 1.—Ktc4 2.Ktb3x But 1.—Bf8 2. ? Solution 1.f4! Kte any 2.Ktf3x, 1.—Ktd3 2.c3x — Zagorujko theme. Problem No. 1172 (Bakcsi): 1. Rc5 Re2 2.Kt:d5 Kt:f2 3.Rc3 Re4x.

SOLVING CONTEST
(Problem 1159 — 1166)

Maximum: 2-5-2-5-2-5-2-5-2/23. Pincevski: 2-5-2-4-2-2-5-2-/22; Traub: 2-5-2-4-2-0-3-2/20; Ruppin: 2-0-2-5-2-2-3-2/18; Savir-Silbermann: 2-4-0-2-2-3-2/17; Spitzer: 2-0-2-4-2-2-3-2/17; Gruenfeld: 2-0-2-4-0-0-3-2/13.

Notes & Remarks. No. 1163: 1. Qa5? Rd7! **No.1165:** 1.-Ktb3 2.? "I suggest replacing Kta3 to a3" (Savir) 1.Be4? R:c5 again no solution.

Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, Bet Maon, Rishon Le Zion.

AWARD

Israel Ring Tourneys 1957/II (Zera) (Judge E. Visterman, The Hague).

First Prize—"Al Hamishmar" No.1131 by J. Wiesel, Bet Zera; 2nd — A.H.1178 by A. Grinblat, Afula; 3rd — "84 Sq." No. 100 by C. Mansfield, England; 4th—A.H.1190 by G. Popov, Bulgaria; 1st Hon. Mention — A.H.1181 by E. Petute, Sprija; 2nd — A.H.1136 by J. Goldschmidt, Rishon Le-Zion; 3rd — A.H.1198 by A. Grinblat, Afula; 4th — "Lamerhav" 230 by Dr. Y. Gruengard, Tel-Aviv; 1st Commend — "The Jerusalem Post" No.1075 by J. Wiesel, Bet Zera; 2nd — "84 Sq." No.101 by J.C. Morra, Argentine; 3rd — J.P. No.1081 by N. G. Van Dijk, Norway.

Israel Youth Championship
Game No. 741

White	Black
Folkszbredt (Haifa)	Tamari (Gat)

1.e4 e5 2.Ktf3 Ktc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Ktf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Rel b5 7.Bb3 0-0 8.c3 d6 9.h3 Kta5 10.Bc2 c5 11.d4 Qc7 12.Ktbd2 Bd7 13.Ktf1 Rac8 14.d:c d:c 15.Kte3 Be6 16.Kth2 Rfd8 17. Could be on the other foot! 18. Childish untruths. 19. Said to be a kind of examination. 20. Just the sort of tune to suit wind instruments? 23. A slow mover. 24. Staircase column. 25. Certain pieces of glass. 26. As an opera singer, she has everything. 28. Write down very little. 29. One division. 30. Go round seeing the sights, perhaps. 31. Wet. 33. Help.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

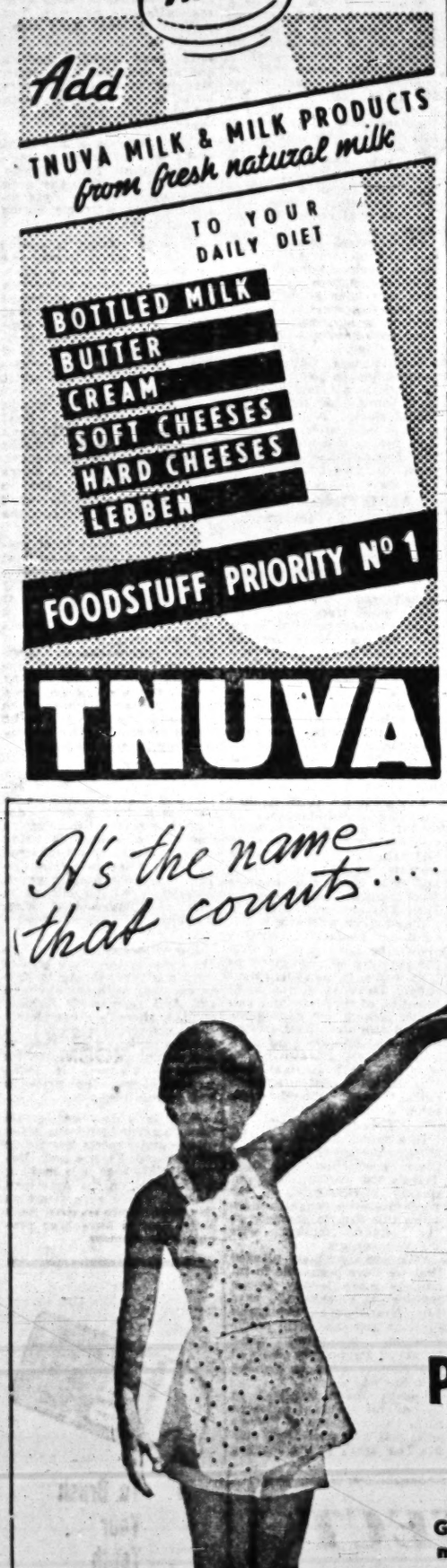
ACROSS. — 1. Cash (box). 4. On show. 8. Gas. 10. Imam. 13. Low water. 14. Capital. 15. Preach. 17. Pitch-fork. 21. Cue. 22. Rio. 23. Tea. 25. Bald heads. 27. Monkey. 28. Pant-her. 32. Cockerel. 34. Her-o. 35. Ply. 36. Scolds. 37. Blue.

DOWN. — 1. Chic. 2. Snap. 3. Gala. 5. New-ark. 6. Hit. 7. Worthy. 9. Sol. 11. Magic. 12. Mince. 15. P-rod. 16. Area. 18. Turn. 19. Pray. 20. Oil. 23. Teeth. 24. Adder. 25. Smacks. 26. Be-held. 28. Pep. 29. Ally. 30. (down at) Heel. 31. Role. 33. Cso.

POST Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS. — 1. Go to them and you'll be ruined. 4. Plead against one's conviction, perhaps. 8. Would it be a slight shock to find jam in it? 10. Huts may be closed. 13. Place for dancing. 14. Has this pudding a political flavour? 15. The sort of boy to stand firm? 17. They are launched in times of danger. 21. Possibly a bluebird? 22. A capital place abroad. 23. Boy with a broken nose, almost. 26. In his job, chips may be a byproduct. 27. Rogue. 28. One of the planets. 32. Horse with a tail of a lion! 34. Maiden name. 35. Something left in a cafe. 36. A cruel person, somewhat sad. 37. Does it come out of the barn?

DOWN. — 1. The sort of jockey who broadcasts. 2. Food for a little creature. 3. Infant. 8. Winged man, perhaps? 6. I myself am in the gods. 7. Timber Jack may be after. 8. Four-legged producer of art, possibly. 11. Customary attire for lady riders. 12. Country in which there's a certain amount of gambling? 15. Cease making pots? 16.



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'Mistress Unceremonious' Amuses Paris

By MAURICE CARR

PARIS. — PARIS is beginning to wake up from its summer slumber. Of the city's 55 theatres, 41 are still closed. But the Renaud-Barrault Company (which vies with the more venerable Comédie Française as the highest shrine of French dramatic art) has already opened the new season at the Sarah Bernhardt — with a revival of a revival of Victorien Sardou's historical comedy, "Madame Sans-Gêne."

This is an evergreen favourite with Parisian audiences. It delighted them when it was first produced in 1893 — Jules Verne mentions in his correspondence that to get seats for the show he bought tickets on the black market — and it still charms them today.

"Madame Sans-Gêne" is not a work of art but a clever exercise in titillation. With the passing years, however, it has acquired unexpected significance, providing as it were clinical proof that, however much public taste may have changed, there are certain stimuli which have the same ticklish effect on the Parisiennes and Parisians of today as on their crinolined grandmothers and top-hatted grandfathers.

Here is a period costume piece with the French Revolution and the First Empire as its setting. The curtain rises on a Parisian laundry on the fateful day when the Tuileries palace is being stormed by the oppressed people who cry out for equality. A young man slinks in to collect his linen. He is Fouché, who, as a political organizer, is content to leave others to do the fighting. When the battle goes badly, he makes ready to run off into hiding. When it is won, he congratulates himself on his accession to power; he is destined, in fact, to become the future head of the secret police.

Rough-Spoken Wench

Enter the laundress Madame Sans-Gêne — Mistress Unceremonious — a fearless rough-spoken wench with common-sense and a heart of gold. She sends a girl off on an errand to a certain impoverished Capt. Napoleon Bonaparte, who lives in a nearby attic and whose bill she discreetly overlooks. Innocent as she is of social ambition, she is to marry a humble miller's son, Lefebvre, who will rise to be one of Napoleon's Marshals and Duke of Danzig.

A wounded Austrian aristocrat, De Neipperg, stumbles into the shop. Hated enemy though he is, yet she and her betrothed give him shelter.

In the next act, some years later, Madame Sans Gêne is a duchess practising curtsies with a dancing-master, before giving a reception in her *chateau* at Compiègne. Unlike the other upstarts at court, she has remained her homely unpolished self and so unwittingly reminds them of their own humble origins. Mocked by Napoleon's sisters, Queen Caroline and Princess Elisa, she gives them a piece of her mind — and provides them the very pretext they were looking for to bring about her disgrace. The secret police are everywhere, spying on everybody from the Emperor downwards.

Marshal Lefebvre arrives and announces that Napoleon has ordered him to divorce and remarry a princess. The devoted couple refuses to be parted.

Savage Family Scene

Napoleon in his private study has a savage family scene with his sisters. The temperamental Corsicans break out into their native Italian tongue. Madame Sans-Gêne is ushered in. Napoleon commands her to leave her husband. She stands her ground, she forces the great warrior to retreat, and she wholly vanquishes him when she at last presents him with the unpaid laundry bill, whereupon he recognizes her and exchanges memories long since faded.

'At the same time, there is another intrigue. The Austrian De Neipperg, who is in love with the Empress, is intercepted on the way to her bedroom at midnight and condemned to immediate death by the outraged Napoleon, but all ends well thanks to the sly intervention of Madame Sans-Gêne and the ubiquitous intelligence chief Fouché.

Amusing Dialogue

This, the bare plot, is vastly improved by the unflaggingly amusing dialogue. It is the underlying malice, however, which appeals to the public most. The whole anecdote — for that is what the wry French proverb, *plus ca change, plus ça reste la même chose*, the more things change, the more they remain the same; every struggle for equality merely ends in the substitution of one set of masters for another; yet at the bottom equality subsists, for the grandees are petty, while common folk may be touched with nobility. In brief, the ultimate moral is: "Nobody can fool us! Nobody is any better than he ought to be! Nobody is any better than we are!"

The production by Pierre Dux is as competent as it is lavish. Madeleine Renaud as Madame Sans-Gêne offers a beautiful study in honest vulgarity, although one cannot for a moment forget that she is acting the part. Not that it matters, for the play never pretends to be anything but a play, exhaling a goodly odour of grease-paint.

Critic's Criterion — Yesterday and Today

By Th. F. MEYSELS

TWENTY years ago this month, my first art review was published in the then "Palestine Post." Well, once in 20 years a critic should be allowed to speak up for himself. I shall try to describe how my art reviews are written, or how they should be written.

It is my belief that those of my colleagues who maintain close contact with artists make their job unnecessarily difficult. The less one knows about an artist personally, the easier it is to judge his work. I don't want to know whether A. needs money badly, or whether B. enjoys reading adverse criticism of C.

Basically, all works of art fall into three categories: Those one likes, those one does not like and the few that send a cold feeling creeping down one's spine. That's enough for the art lover. But the critic has to show why a picture pleases him or why it does not. He must try to analyse his impression and to arrive at an objective evaluation. A picture that one does not like personally can still be a very good picture. There is little need to speak about works of genius — that one feels in one's stomach. They are far too rare.

Painting is basically a craft, the tools of which have not changed from Van Eyck to Picasso. I believe that objective criticism can be most easily arrived at if the first examination is strictly concerned with craftsmanship. Invisibly, my "Critic's lorgnette" always hangs around my neck. It is a handle attached to a wire frame five centimetres square. My postulate is that, wherever I place it on a picture, I want it to enclose 25 square centimetres of perfectly treated surface. This holds from the Altamira cave paintings to Rousault. I do not see why it should not hold in general.

I also do not see why a critic should have to break his head about a difficult picture if it appears that its workmanship is poor. One is justified in demanding that a painter should be in full command of his craft before he decides to develop an original style. No one will succeed in being a successful Modernist until he has learned *to paint*. There are no shortcuts, just as there are no shortcuts for a dancer, who wants to be "modern" before he is conversant with classical ballet. One cannot cite so called Primitives in arguing against this ironclad rule: studying the works of a Rousseau or a Grandma Moses, one will discover that they are extremely well painted, that their "Primitivity" is figural and compositional, not pictorial.

In short, painting is skilled work. A painter who exhibits, before he has learned his trade should be sent back to school in his own interest. One cannot quote Renoir too often: "First be a good workman, that will never prevent you from having genius."

The way to stylistic objectivity is smoothed by the recognition of the fact, that there is nothing new in art, that all genuine trends are age-old, even if one or another of them has disappeared from the surface for some centuries like a Karst river. The expressionism of the cave paintings, the Surrealism of Pompeiian murals, Hellenistic baroque, the abstract art of the nomads, there is no end to examples.

Analyzing the abstract elements of figurative pictures, one will find that the result is always fine if the picture is fine. And conversely, every good abstract picture can be figuratively transposed. After all, the basic elements of good painting, compositional harmony of form and colour, are always the same. The problem should not be clouded by the fact that there are relatively more bad abstract painters than good ones simply because it is considered easier to paint in the abstract manner.

Over his heart (next to the "lorgnette"), the critic should always wear Andersen's tale of the King's New Clothes, to give him the courage to speak up frankly whenever he fails to see the King's highly ismic trousers. "Epater les Bourgeois" has become the slogan of an international world fellowship of the untalented and the lazy. It will be easier for the critic to remain an unbewildered bourgeois if he clings to the knowledge that there is nothing worldshakingly new in New Art, that so far as it is genuine, it has always existed and can be judged by objective standards.

The critic should also reject that other emotional swindle, the "Message Picture." Any picture that is out to impress not by pictorial means but by its subject matter is a poster, and should be judged as such. It will then usually bear out Fritz Karpfen's old definition: "*Kitsch* is cold Sentimentality."

WORLD'S SMALLEST RECORD PLAYER

Above is the Wondergram, the world's smallest precision gramophone. It has no turntable, plays any size record, selects the right speed automatically, has a two-stage amplifier with push-pull output, weighs less than one kilogramme. Express Photo

OTTO ELLENBOGEN: House in Nazareth (see below)

Tel Aviv Art Notes

Young Artists in Defence

FIVE young artists (four painters and a sculptor) have joined in a well presented show at the Chemerinsky Gallery, Tel Aviv. They have evidently (according to the catalogue) come together through two motivations: to repudiate dubious abstraction and to affirm their own honesty. Even if most of them are in their twenties, they should be above worrying about the former; the latter purpose is of course admirable, and borne out by their approach to their works. One wonders if they feel persecuted for "not being modern enough." The four painters can take comfort from the fact that what they are getting at is still far in advance of the general level of art appreciation! The only question that remains to be asked is: are their efforts interesting?

OTTO ELLENBOGEN is the eldest of the group and not surprisingly the most mature. He has a feeling for composition, both in line and moving colour, with impasto and thinner scumbling generously laid over well grounded canvases. His "Yaffo" and "Haifa Port" are soundly composed, the colour harmonies moved vigorously around without heed to his otherwise expressionist treatment and without these areas being bounded by hard and fast shapes. The effect is both pleasing and satisfying, in contrast to his other paintings, which repeat a swirling compositional motif with largely the same paint treatment: sky, trees and houses are handled with little differentiation of texture and the same trick of standing the buildings on their ear is employed. After seeing his Port composition, one immediately expects more of this painter.

BENYAMIN BARTMESSER is a former Bezalel student whose paintings also vary in maturity. Some, for all their well related areas and sense of humour, have a too flat, almost poster-like quality. The Green Jug (13) however, immediately impresses as a complete work of strength, with an excellent varied paint surface and all its elements well fused in low-keyed colour, relieved by the dramatic use of one of the elements in the table cloth pattern. The units hang together with the intensity of electrons in an atom. On the other hand his Cock (II) while otherwise cleverly, almost trickily painted, is dominated by the black wing, a shapeless mass of brush strokes quite unrelated to the rest of the composition. One wonders what came first: the chicken or the jug? We hope the latter.

MENASHE FISHBEIN is understandably niggling in his tinier canvasses. One imagines that he thought all the elements in his landscapes had to be reduced in scale in relation to the minute size of these frames. The tendency to fuss over detail (detail of paint, not figurative detail) is carried over into his larger, more successful landscapes. Everything in his paintings is, as it should be, carefully considered, not the least his broken edge to colour shapes and lines included, but one can feel the effort put into the job. After all, part of the art is making the well-considered, both composition and technique, seem something magnificently tossed off.

MATY KALMUS is the "baby" of the group, his enormous canvasses in startling contrast to Fishbein's pocket editions, with angular figures of uninteresting mien juxtaposed with simple geometric shapes, placed on large, insufficiently painted areas of background. We don't wish to defend the usual by any means but why such dimensions if you haven't the energy to work over the entire surface with the consideration it deserves? The one "regular size" canvas is much more successful (31). It "hangs together" and all its parts have been given equal attention. One would like to see more real work from this ambitious young artist.

SHRAGA SERVETMAN, from this showing, is a modeller in clay rather than a sculptor. His heads, carefully cleaned plaster casts, are an almost painful reminder of two timeless problems: how to present clay as a medium in its own right rather than as a cold unfeeling cast in another material; and secondly, what the heck to stand the neck on? One answer to the first question may be *terra cotta*; an answer to the second, a shape which complements the pitch and mass of the head. Servetman stands one head on a square base and another on a realistic open shirt collar, which betrays a lack of concern for the problem; only "Wife of the Artist" grows out of an aesthetically undisturbing shape. Plaster is at best an unsympathetic material; Servetman's diligence in smoothing everything up with the modelling tool may help to define his planes but the general effect is unhappy. (The blue wash applied to the cast of "Head in Gray" is a help.) His drawings are obviously the studies of a sculptor and have a certain monumental quality, but not being complete in themselves one is left wondering why they were exhibited at all and why none of the ideas behind them are shown in the round.

Decade of Architecture

THE exhibition "A Decade of Israel Architecture" now at the Tel Aviv Municipal Museum was on show in Moscow recently, where it was taken by a delegation of Israel architects. It is divided into two sections, buildings and town planning. The latter consists largely of coloured regional plans which will mean very little to the layman, but the bulk of the exhibition is dramatically presented in the simplest and therefore most effective manner: a large photograph of the building or one of its essential features is mounted unframed on a box top and a few inches below it, similarly mounted, is either a plan or an architectural sketch of the construction. The 240 photographs portray the work of 45 architects.

This collection of public buildings, cultural institutions, hotels, offices and housing projects are at first a pleasant jolt to the eye jaded by the general architectural monotony of most of our cities and will at least serve to remind us that things are a darn sight better than we thought. Some of our finer buildings are already taken for granted. Their presentation here is a fine restatement of their grandeur. This is also due to the consistently splendid photography, but therein also lies the rub. "Low cost housing" in some of the photographs looks like the masses' dream come true. The pleasantly designed facades come up well in delightfully grained light and shade; they do not show, of course, the drawbacks with which we are all familiar; the monotony of row upon row of identical twins; flats that overlook neighbours' windows and washing, uncoloured surfaces, shoddy execution, damp walls, unpaved paths, tiny gardens, and worst of all, lack of sound-proofing between rooms and floors.

The architects' retort can be simply "lack of funds" and this may to some extent answer another question posed by this exhibition: why is the standard of public building design so much higher than in housing?

At any rate, one is thrilled afresh by our more striking giants, like the Hebrew University. The photo of the Mann Auditorium is fabulous. Those who have already got used to Tel Aviv's new swimming pool will perhaps now appreciate the problems of dividing up the comparatively small area available. But to go on picking out plans is unfair to the rest of this impressive show.

We hope the next decade will leave most of Israel looking like these photographs.

MEIR RONNEN

Jewish Art Museum Offers Three Prizes

THE Jewish Art Museum of Paris announces this year three Adolphe Neuman prizes of Sfr. 1,000—one each in the fields of painting (only unsigned and unframed oils of 73 x 60 cm. to 200 x 81 cm.), sculpture (in any material, with pedestal if possible) and engraving (aquatints, woodcuts, hand engravings, etchings, drypoint or black-and-white lithographs, all unframed.)

The candidates, who may compete in one section only and may submit only one work, must enclose a signed declaration giving their first and last name, place and date of birth and place of residence. The age limit is 40 and the works must be brought in to the Museum at 12 Rue des Saules, Paris 18, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons between October 9 and 23. All correspondence is to be addressed to the Museum at 10 Villa d'Eylan, Paris 16. To minimize customs formalities, no declared value may be specified on works sent in from abroad.

Radio Review

The Trouble with Hazzanut

IN the ordinary way, most people are so busy in their own worlds that they have little time to consider problems that do not immediately impinge upon them. We learn of the problems of others from conversations or from reading the press and often from the radio. Thus last week's "Round Table" on lotteries probably for many listeners raised questions they had never taken off time to think about. Another example was last Saturday evening's discussion on the problems facing *hazzanut* today. Most of us accept or reject *hazzanut* but I doubt if many realized that *hazzanut* also has its problems.

The basic trouble is that *hazzanut* as known to the Occidental world is a Diaspora phenomenon and seems alien in Israel, especially to the younger generation. This point was made by Yohanan Boehm and was inadequately answered by Benjamin Zvieli who quoted two cases of young Israelis drawn to *hazzanut*; two swallows do not make a summer. More convincing was the statement of Michael Perlmann of Yavneh that the religious youth on his settlement wants simplicity and not the floral arias of the famous cantors.

If there is a feeling of crisis in the world of *hazzanut* in Israel, it may be a great opportunity to ring down the curtain on the cantoral century and return to the original tradition of simple, heartfelt prayer of the *shaliah tzibbur*. Certainly the two examples played by Mr. Boehm of recordings by Moshe Kusevitsky and the Mlavsky family were the depths of cantoral degradation; they might fare well in the "Hit Parade" but as prayers they are a farce.

This programme, recorded at the Beeri Club, was presented within the framework of "Melave Malka." These Saturday night programmes have made immense strides over the past year and instead of including selections of cantoral music and an odd reading or two, they frequently incorporate discussions and features of more than narrow interest. The editor, Mr. Zvieli, deserves to be congratulated for this welcome improvement.

Artists from Abroad

EARLIER on Saturday, a more familiar topic was up for discussion — the import of artists from abroad. The Kol Yisrael team of theatre critics took up this scent.

On the whole, they agreed that it would be wrong to stop bringing in artists. The suggestion was made that there should be some control to ensure high standards, although in fact this could open the door to abuses. One speaker tried to distinguish between "artistic imports" and "entertainment imports," and there is the danger that any official control would try to make such a distinction — which would be unfair. The public that wants Lionel Hampton is as much entitled to their choice as those who want Leonard Bernstein. (By the way, the best argument in favour of the import of foreign entertainers was last Monday's broadcast of Israel pseudo-popular music sung by Ruth Maimon).

Yaakov Malchin soundly suggested that more stress could be laid in bringing to the country artists who would also act as teachers. Such a policy could be adopted in all spheres and would serve to raise local standards. But people would still flock to hear distinguished visitors from abroad in accordance with the adage that the charms of the unknown appear greater than those of the known.

The talk was sensible and stimulating. It was also realistic, avoiding the trap of an appeal to national sentiments into which it might have fallen.

Arabic Success

MY colleague WGT writes: Last week's Arabic variety programme, recorded at the Israel Exhibition before an audience of 200 Arabs from Nazareth and Galilee, was a great success. It also illustrated the need for such a feature on a regular basis. Produced by Abu Farid and Abu'l Is, the 75-minute programme included music, a humorous sketch and a musical quiz. This could become a monthly feature recorded in various Arab centres.

A recent inquiry among 50 Arab teachers, etc. into the most popular current series in Arabic showed the weekly "From the Court Files" in first place. Last week's programme "Mercy Killing", produced by Zaki Mukhtar, was a good example. Based on a U.S. case history, it maintained its suspense in its contents. It would have been even better had the concluding speech for the defence not exceeded five minutes — which is a lot of airtime in a play.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Wanda Landowska (tonight at 7.35); Ten Years of Agriculture (tonight at 8.10); "The development of children and youth in our society" by Dr. Moshe Smilansky (series of talks beginning tomorrow at 6.05); Sihot from the Great Synagogue in Tel Aviv (tomorrow at 11.15 p.m.); "Nathan Milstein with the IPO under Kubelik playing Tchaikovsky's violin concerto (Sun. at 9.30); Sarovan's "Human Comedy" (Tues. at 6); Juilliard Orchestra (Tues. at 8.15); Discussion on the Arab family (Weds. at 8); "Meetings in the Country"; new Peter Frye series (Weds. at 9.30). *AUDIO*

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 249, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30 a.m., 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English 1.45 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies.

11.00 Popular Concert. 12.00 Lunchtime music: Soloist: Zadok Savir (Vocalist). 12.30 Oriental Songs. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 2.15 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme — Chopin: Piano Concerto No.2 in F-minor, op. 21 (Soloist: Alexander Brailowsky. Conductor: Charles Munch). Rimsky-Korsakov: Capriccio Espagnole (Conductor: Feilx Slatkin). Mendelssohn: Wedding March from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Conductor: Rafael Kubelik). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 "Ron Ami". 6.30 Song Programme. 7.17 We Present Tonight. 7.20 The Week through the eyes of the Writer. 7.35 Wanda Landowska (Harpsichord) 8.00 Talk by Y. Klinov. 8.10 Ten Years of Agriculture — by O. Kapelink & E. Abba. 9.10 "Our Political Front" — B. Eliav. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert. Mozart: 1) Overture "Titus." K. 621, played by the "Philharmonia" Orchestra, conducted by Rafael Kubelik. 2) Concertante Symphony for Violin, Viola and Orchestra, K.364, played by Jascha Heifetz, William Primrose, and the R.A.C.-Victor Orchestra, conducted by Isler Solomon. Max Reger: Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Adam Hiller, op. 100, played by Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by Van Kempen. 10.30 Folk Dances.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Morning Melodies. 8.47 Shabbat Morning Concert: Paisiello: Overture "La Scuffiara." Cimarosa: Concerto for Two Flutes and Orchestra, Tippett: Concerto for Double String Orchestra (Conductor: Walter Goehr). 9.45 Musical Quiz. 10.15 Literary Corner. 10.45 Popular Concert — Haydn: Concerto in E-flat-major, for Trumpet and Orchestra (Soloist: Helmut Wobitch). Prokofiev: Symphony in D ("Classical"), op.25. 11.15 "From Alef to Thousand"—special programme to mark the 1000th Newsreel 12.15 Requests 1.00 Tunes from Films & Shows. 3.30 Light Music. 3.55 Opera, Puccini: "La Boheme" — Acts Three & Four (conductor: Sir Thomas Beecham. 5.05 Art & Culture. 5.30 Chamber Music — Mendelssohn: String Quartet in D, op. 44 No. 1 played by the Israel New Quartet (Tal-Yuval-Binyamini-Mene) 6.05 "Science Studio —Series of Talks by Dr. S. Levin. 6.20 Cantoral Recordings. 6.45 Readings. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Light Music. 7.45 Programme by M. Tanvir. 8.25 Quiz — Sh. Rosen. 8.55 Bible Reading: Nehemia, Chap. 9. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 "This Week in Asor." 9.35 "Melave Malka" — B. Zvieli. 10.05 Concert by K.Y. Orchestra. 10.55 Dance Music. "Selichot" Service relayed from the Great Synagogue in Tel Aviv.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 468, 298.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme 1). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English. **Tomorrow:** 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Music from Films and Shows. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme 1). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.67 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today & Tomorrow** — 6.30—7.15 a.m. 1.15—2.15 and 5.30—11.15 p.m. 8.15 p.m. Persian.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melave Malka.

Programme for the U.K. Today: 11.15 News. 11.25 "Editorial Opinion." 11.35 Shabbat Programme. **Tomorrow:** 11.15 News. 11.25 "Selichot Service" relayed from the Great Synagogue in Tel Aviv.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 235 & 285 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbat. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by Bach & Brahms. 8.30 A Musical bi-weekly. 9.00 News. 9.15 "The Musical Show." 10.00 Dance Music. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Merry Rhythm. 7.00 News. 7.10 Song Parade. 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 "The Night Following Shabbat." 8.20 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.80, 16.84 & 24.80 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Weekly Edition. Review of the Weekly British Press.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE—English Programmes (434 & 498 M.): **Today:** 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Teatime Music. 7.15 Ray Martin & his Concert Orchestra. 10.00 "Hitler Changed Our Lives." **Tomorrow:** 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Life with the Lyons. 7.10 "Gram Session." 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre — "The Secret Shares." 10.30 The Eric Delaney Band.

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THE SMELL OF BOOKS

By E. DAVIDSON

My granddaughter, 15 months old is very fond of books. Give her a paperback and in five minutes she has torn out every page and strewn them over the floor. Some people prefer to read books. Others buy them, with leather backs, in order that their shelves may be decently furnished. Others, again, buy books because they are cleverly advertised as bargains in their evening paper, and they first cannot resist a bargain. Then there are people who buy books for Bar Mitzvah presents, hoping that they will be read by proxy. The more you think of it, the more you begin to believe that the making of books is not all it is cracked up to be and if we closed down all the world's printing presses, the man in the street might not be any the worse for it.

There is, however, a man in Jerusalem who loves books just because they are books. He loves everything about them: the way they are bound, the way they are printed; he loves to know the way the publisher lived and the way his widow carried on his work after his death. He loves the smell of them and the feel of them. His name is Abraham Ya'ari and his newest book — for he not only loves books but makes them, wholesale — has just come off the press and is the latest addition to the valuable collection of books published by Mossad Harav Kook.

The books Ya'ari loves are Hebrew books and in this review I shall not repeat each time the word "Hebrew" before "books." You will understand that the word is always to be inserted. This latest book is called **Mehk'rei Sefer**, "Studies in Hebrew Book Lore," a too forbidding title for so attractive a work. I suppose there is nothing to prevent you starting at page one and finishing at page 469 — and then working your way through the index of 35 pages. I do not, however, advise that way of reading this fascinating miscellany.

Blind Writers

I began with the chapter bearing the title "They that walk in darkness have seen a great light." You might well do the same. It appears that some 650 years ago there lived an Arab in Safad who wrote an encyclopaedia of blind men. That gave Ya'ari the idea of collecting stories of blind men and, particularly, blind writers among the Jews. He begins with the perfectly horrible but highly moral tale of Ganza, Nahum of Gamzu, who lived in the first century of the present era and after ricocheting over the ages and bouncing from country to country, he lands in the 20th century on Persian soil. This is no dull catalogue of blind men feeling their way dismally through darkness to literature. It is a story of courage, spiced with legend.

If you happen to be interested in Menasseh ben Israel, as I am, you will then jump to the chapter (p.430) telling the story of the miraculous find of the earliest catalogue (from the printing presses of Menasseh) of Hebrew books that has come down to us — prices and all. It is 300 years old. I have said that Ya'ari loves everything to do with books — even if it be a dry-as-dust catalogue! And with what self-satisfaction he gloats over the great authority on Menassah ben Israel, Cecil Roth, who did not have the good fortune ever to cast eyes on this list of books printed in the Seventeenth century.

Everybody who knows anything about the history of Hebrew printing has heard of the Soncinos: the name of the place and of the family that came from there. When in England, in this century, it was thought desirable to reprint, either in Hebrew or translation, some of our great classics, they called their undertaking The Soncino Press. In this book Ya'ari traces the famous family Zonzin back to Moshe Sonzino, in the beginning of the sixteenth century and follows its history for more than 300 years. But there was a family, less well-known to the general reader, called Foa, who were also in the publishing business for several centuries, and to this family Ya'ari devotes nearly 100 pages of his book. This part of the work is illustrated with frontispieces from Foa books. The motto of the family, appearing on all their books: "The Righteous Shall Flourish as a Date-Palm," seems peculiarly apt.

Role of Women

Ya'ari is nothing if not gallant. He has devoted an enormous amount of research to prove to me the part women have played — Jewish and Christian — in the publishing and printing businesses throughout the centuries. He tells how for this Hebrew book a widow sold her pearls and how for that one, she gave up her property. Here are two daughters of a convert to Judaism who wrote, at the end of the 17th century, in Yiddish about their part in the printing of different books. In this remarkable book there are no less than 186 biographies of women who have had a share in the printing of Hebrew books, almost from the birth of printing until today. This is the last entry: "Puah Zelkind the wife of Rabbi Meir Zelkind: Published in Haifa in 1939 the 'Mishna and Tosephta, on the tractate *B'rachoth* with the commentary of her late husband."

Wherever you put in a thumb in this work, you pull out a plum. There is a chapter about books written in prison — with a passing reference to Jeremiah! — just as was "The Pilgrim's Progress" or, according to Ya'ari, "Don Quixote." Everybody knows the story of Lawrence who lost his "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" in Reading Railway Station and then re-wrote the book from memory. I do not know whether modern critics give credence to that splendid publicity story. The author of the book under review, however, gives a number of apparently authentic instances where lost books were rewritten. The opening chapter tells the tale of pious authors who wrote books in order to pay for their pilgrimage to Palestine. A sad chapter gives a list of books written because their authors either had no sons or because their sons had predeceased them and we are told that many books bear titles with similar names because the author wanted the public to realise that if he had no son to survive him at least his book should bear his name.

Enormous Research

It is incredible the enormous amount of research, in the byways of Hebrew literature, that has gone to the making of this book. Yet the author wears his learning lightly. He gives the reader the feeling that he himself made the discoveries unearthed by the author. Just as Ya'ari learns much about the private lives of the bookmakers referred to by him, so we may learn something about Ya'ari from this very book. For with these brave words, he ends his introduction: "What you find here, I am writing in Jerusalem on Iyar 4, 1958, the day we call to memory those who fell in the war of our independence — among them my son Gur, who fell while pursuing the enemy."

This work appears to be a later version of the original picture painted by David Roberts in 1841 for Lord Monson. The original sketch is titled "Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives, with pilgrims returning from the River Jordan." This painting, once the property of the Duke of Westminster and now owned by the British Government, was loaned to the Museum through the aid of the British Ambassador, H.E. Sir Francis Rundall. This, and 132 other works, are on view at the Bezalel National Museum, in the Exhibition "Views and Visions of the Holy Land," which will be open until Sept. 25.

A Law Unto Themselves

By MEIR MINDLIN

THE LAW By Roger Vailland. (Translated by Peter Wiles). Jonathan Cape, London, 1958. pp. 256. 15s.

I HAVE often complained lately about the sociological novel — that is, the novel written as a report on certain social strata, customs, or income-groups, with no intrinsic interest in character, situation, plot, or drama. Well, here is a sociological novel if there ever was one — last year's Goncourt Prize winner — but one which has been a pure pleasure to read. M. Vailland has talent and is very skilled; he knows his job, writes sparely, economically, keeps his narrative moving at a swift pace and has a sharp eye for significant detail. About the failures in this genre we generally remark that a few statistical tables would save us the trouble of ploughing through morasses of turgid prose, but nothing could be further from M. Vailland's ease: no reports or statistical tables could replace the communicated life of his south Italian town of Porto Manacore (in Apulia) — in fact this seems to be the best way to learn about it *sociologically*. This is also the book's limitation, for M. Vailland seems most interested in the life of a community. I wouldn't pretend to know enough of the life of southern Italy to judge of the accuracy of his picture, but it is alive and that is what counts; it has the stench of life.

'Fundamental Rule'

He even has a theory, indicated in the title. "The Law" is a game played in the cafés of southern Italy. A chief and his deputy are chosen by throwing dice or cutting cards, the losers buying a bottle of wine, and as long the wine lasts

"The winner, the chief, who dictates the law, has the right to speak and not to speak, to interrogate and to reply in place of the interrogated, to praise and to blame, to insult, to insinuate, to revile, to slander and to cast a slur on people's honour; the losers, who have to bow to the law, are bound to submit without sound or movement. Such is the fundamental rule of the game of The Law."

The implication, of course, is that The Law is the psychological mainspring of the people of Porto Manacore; the desire to humiliate, dominate and violate, and submission to domination as one's position or the vagaries of The Law dictate. It seeps down and permeates the most unexpected crannies in life:

"The relationship between prostitutes and their clients was, in fact, complex: by paying the girl, you imposed the law on her; by demanding to be paid, she imposed the law; she was thus able to provide the double pleasure of imposing and submitting to the law at the same moment; this was the height of liberty in love. Success depended on the girl's skill in making clear, with every gesture, this double dependence-liberty of the two partners with regard to the law they imposed on each other."

One of the central characters relatively free of the exigencies of the law is don Cesare, the 72-year-old local squire and magnate, who, though he has *lost interest*, still exercises his *droit de seigneur* with the more attractive virgins; he is pagan in his outlook and has for years been engaged in an archaeological survey of Uria, the nearby Greek settlement whose Venus had later become Porto Manacore's St. Ursula. Much of the plot centres on the escapades of Marietta, a 17-year-old servant girl in his household being pursued by a number of men: Matteo Brigante, the town's monopolist racketeer who gets a cut from every enterprise, legal and illicit; he works hand in glove with the police chief Attilio, who prefers gentle seduction of genteel wives to Matteo's predilection for raping virgins. The theft of a Swiss tourist's wallet sets most of the plot spinning, though always within the bounds of verisimilitude — I hope I haven't given the impression that this is a standard sex-and-violence concoction; it isn't. On the contrary, it is just their human weaknesses, their failures to work the game of the law, that release the springs of action in most of the characters: Matteo's love for his son Francesco, whom he has tried to make as hard as himself; Francesco's infatuation with Lucrezia, the judge's wife, and hers with him, both stimulated by novel-reading and boredom; Marietta's love idyll with Pippo, leader of the *guaglioni*, the gang of juvenile delinquents. With the unobtrusive analysis of the town's social structure —

"There was as great a gulf between the great landowners, like don Cesare or don Ottavio, and the town's leading citizens as between the leading citizens and the common people. On a still higher plane, Matteo Brigante had met the directors of la Montecatini, with whom he was negotiating the sale of his land in Margherita di Savoia, or those of the Bauxite Ore Corporation, to whom he had submitted a tender for transport; these firms could have bought up all don Cesare's or don Ottavio's estates without any appreciable difference to their annual returns."

— the scene-setting (there is a brilliant description of *trabucco* fishing), a variety of character-types unfamiliar to most readers, and set in a constantly moving chain of interaction, M. Vailland cannot fail to hold our interest. His method is a very skilful and thorough exploitation of cinema technique. And as for his gimmick, The Law, so neatly answering the Frenchman's need for a logical theory of conduct, we can forgive him its inevitable limitations in return for its useful insights. With so much incompetent rubbish passing for fiction these days, it does no harm to give a bit of exaggerated praise to a real craftsman.

A FINE WORK ON THE SUDAN

By GIDEON WEIGERT

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN THE SUDAN, 1946-58. By Dr. Sa'ad e-Din Fawzi. 175 pp. 25s. London: Chatham House.

THIS work is unlike the usual one about the Middle East or Africa which has appeared on the British or American book market in recent years. Chatham House has produced a pioneering work in a field about which even the best known experts of this part of the world admittedly know little: the origin and development of the labour movement in the Sudan, one of the youngest and yet most mature of its kind in this region.

The author, a native of Khartoum, spent years compiling material for this book. He started as a student in Oxford University, and continued through his years of lecturing on economics at Khartoum's University College, and later as Dean of the Faculty of Economics at the Sudanese university. His first work, "The Social Aspects of Economics in Northern Sudan," published in 1945, evoked considerable comment.

First Scientific Attempt

The present volume is the first scientific attempt to trace the development of the Sudanese labour movement from its earliest stages in 1946, when the "Committee for the Affairs of the Sudanese Workers" was founded, through the brief yet often dramatic fight for the recognition of the British authorities of the Sudanese labourer's right to organize. It treats of the rise and development of trade unionism in the Sudan, wage structure and wage policy, and the place of labour in the developing economy of the young nation. Two most important appendices to the work are the lists of labour group definitions, and the 175 registered trade unions and work organizations in the Sudan.

Dr. Fawzi's latest survey, similar to his first one, deals with the northern — and most developed — provinces, where over 80 per cent of the country's organized labour force is centred.

It was there in 1946 that there came about the turning point in the history of the Sudanese labour movement: the June strike of 25,000 cotton workers in Jezirah Province, resulting in the strikers gaining the bulk of their demands for higher wages and improved work conditions. From this event, Sudanese labourers learned the outstanding importance of a firm, collective stand against employers in fighting for their rights.

Not less vital for the development of Sudanese labour was the general atmosphere of awakening to the needs and demands of the worker — something which had never been considered by the Sudanese intellectuals. This change largely encouraged the formation of trade unions, particularly among civil servants, and led to the foundation of the Sudanese Railway Workers' Union, which now forms the backbone of trade unionism in the country.

The chapters which deal with the continuous fight of workers for recognition, and the various attempts, overt and covert, of the British rulers to suppress them, make familiar reading to those who have lived in Palestine under the Mandate. In the Sudan, as in Palestine, the British failed to comprehend the essential changes brought about in the local society with the march of time, believing that by the institution of controlled labour committees with limited jurisdiction and supervised by the management of industrial plants, the workers' demands for a greater control of their own affairs could be satisfied. As in Palestine, Whitehall officials tried to control a popular movement by throwing its leaders into prison. As in Palestine, the results achieved in the Sudan were exactly the opposite to those sought.

It is from this struggle that the Sudanese labour movement obtained its peculiar experience, which taught its leaders that without strikes and violence there could be no progress, a situation different from virtually everywhere else, where the strike is only resorted to as the last weapon when all others have failed.

Another important lesson which Dr. Fawzi's study brings home to scholars of the Sudan and the Middle East is in his clear distinction between Communism and the trade union movement. True, the author states, in some cases trade union leaders became Communists in the course of their careers. But these by and large were isolated cases, and the Sudanese labour movement has been successful in steering clear of identification with Communist ideology. Sudanese Communists, of course, did their best to influence and infiltrate into the labour movement, but their attempts were generally doomed to failure.

This is an important point and not only as far as the Sudan is concerned. Western observers should draw their own conclusions concerning the Middle East, where only too often trade unionism and Communism are identified as one by observers not sufficiently familiar with the real issues at stake.

It is unfortunate that Dr. Fawzi's study deals with trade union movements in the Middle East in its introduction without reference to Israel — the only weak point of an otherwise highly commendable work.

LOVELY BOOK ON BEDUIN

BEN HASHEIKH. By Margalit Banai. Photographs by Shlomo Soriano. 76 pp. IL3.500. Tel Aviv: Karni.

I hope that this is the first of a long series of books by the same author, photographer and publisher in which the reader of Hebrew is introduced to the numerous tribes and communities which colour the Israel human landscape.

For to all concerned with the production of this book — which tells the first person story of a Haifa boy who is the guest in a Negev Beduin encampment of Ahmed, son of Sheikh Azazma, chief of the Al-Azazma tribe — it has obviously been a labour of love: the beautifully selected and reproduced photographs; the clear, simple yet uncondescending text; the fine paper; the attractive, durable binding. Altogether, there is a great deal of respect shown here by the author, photographer and publisher for their crafts, which implies respect for the prospective buyer and reader of the book.

One reflection of this is that there is no propaganda, no message in the book save the casual "message" implied in the tale of an encounter between two human beings, and what happens when one of them spontaneously offers something of himself to the other — here, the Haifa boy meets the Beduin boy in the Beersheba marketplace and helps him to find his straying camel.

I hope that public response to this book will constitute a demand that the team that produced Ben Hasheikh continue to produce many similar books.

M. BEN-EVI

Publications Received

FOREIGN POLICY AND THE FREE SOCIETY. A symposium with A. A. Berle, Jr., Scott Buchanan, Eugene Burdick, Eric F. Goldman, Robert M. Hutchins, Clark Kerr, Henry R. Luce, Reinhold Niebuhr and Robert Redfield commenting on papers by Walter Millis and the Rev. John Courtney Murray. 116 pp. $1. New York: Oceana Publications for The Fund for the Republic.

SOVIET STRATEGY IN THE NUCLEAR AGE. By Raymond L. Garthoff. 283 pp. $4.50. New York: Frederick Praeger.

SCRIPTA HIEROSOLYMITANA: Studies in Law. Edited by Benjamin Akzin. Essays by nine Israel jurists and teachers of jurisprudence. 230 pp. Jerusalem: Magnes-Hebrew University Press.

HINEH HEM BA-IM. By Shmuel Shiher. A semi-fictionalized version of the last days of Chaim Weizmann, taking up where Dr. Weizmann left off in his autobiography. 190 pp. Tel Aviv: Schocken.

KARM'LIT. Vol. 4-5. Edited by Sh. Shalom. Essays, stories and poems by writers of Haifa. 431 pp. Haifa: The Hebrew Writers Association and the Municipality.

TZA'AD TZA'AD: A New Approach to the teaching of Israel Hebrew. By Yehuda Radai. 130 pp. Jerusalem: Reuven Mass.

GOLDEN AGE SEEN for U.S.

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN

GENERATION OF DECISION: Jewish Rejuvenation in America. By Sol Liptzin. 300 pp. $3.95. New York: Bloch.

THE decision which Professor Liptzin sees facing American Jews is whether to assimilate into the surrounding environment or to take part in bringing about a new Golden Age of Jewish creativity. Failure to make a choice consciously and soon would mean the passive acceptance of assimilation.

But the book is essentially history rather than argumentation. It traces the story of the Jew in the U.S. from the pre-Colonial legend of the Jew (Christ-killer, usurer) to the reaction of American Jews to the Sinai campaign of 1956 (an identification with Israel's struggle for survival).

Throughout, there is a skilful dovetailing of life and literature. Thus, the chapter describing the mass influx of Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe in the generation before the First World War quickly skips over the basic facts to the legend of America as pictured by Sholom Aleichem.

The contrast between the Old World and the New is personified by the speech of one of Sholom Aleichem's characters who has just stepped off the boat. Turning to the ocean, he shouts back to the land he left:

Thanks for Columbus

"Listen you jackasses, scoundrels, drunkards, hooligans and murderers! We must thank you for finding ourselves now in such a free and happy land! If not for you and your wicked laws, persecutions and pogroms we would not have known about Columbus nor would he have known about us. You can wait a long, long time before we ever come back to you."

If any fault can be found with this history of American Jewry it is perhaps that literature is given unwarranted weight. Eight pages, for example, are devoted to Thomas Wolfe's attitude towards the Jews. The subject is certainly an interesting one in its right, but whether Wolfe's views are typical of any segment of American opinion is open to question.

The choice facing American Jewry as a whole and each American Jew as an individual may be epitomized by Mary Antin and Ludwig Lewisohn.

Mary Antin typified the adoption of the Melting Pot idea. (I remember, from high school days, the description in her autobiography of how, having been invited to dinner by her teacher, she forces herself, as proof of her Americanization, to eat hitherto-untasted ham.)

"I want to forget," she wrote in *The Promised Land*, "I want now to be of today. It is painful to be consciously of two worlds. The Wandering Jew in me seeks forgetfulness." Like the Ancient Mariner, she would tell her tale to be rid of it.

"And so she did," Prof. Liptzin comments. "She wrote her book about America, the Promised Land, where the Wandering Jew could at last find the death he yearned for and become a pure American. Thereupon she married a non-Jewish professor of Columbia University and lived far removed from Jewishness ever after."

Ludwig Lewisohn's first-hand experience with anti-Semitism in academic life led him on another course. "It dawned upon him that so long as there was discrimination there was exile."

Lewisohn came to reject the Melting Pot theory. Not only individuals but associations of individuals needed freedom to enrich mankind with their group-uniqueness. And Liptzin's view becomes clear when he calls Lewisohn's affirmation of Jewishness "a magnificent gesture of dignity and defiance. His questioning of America was the rebellious outcry of a grand but wounded personality to an environment that inflicted hurt upon him and his kind."

As the 1950's draw to a close, Prof. Liptzin finds conditions ripe for a Golden Age of American Jewry. While a voluntary mass exodus to Israel is inconceivable, homecoming to Jewishness is more in evidence than flight from Jewishness.

And although at one point Prof. Liptzin refuses to predict the future, he is unmistakably optimistic about the future of American Jewry. So much so as to declare: "No Peretz and no Bialik has as yet appeared on the American scene, but they will come in due time."

Life and Letters

'Mahaschavi'

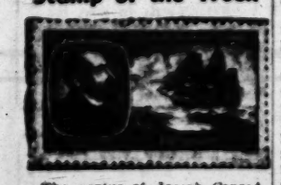
M.Y. Ben-Gavriel's novel, "Mahaschavi in Peace and War," whose German edition was recently Book of the Month in Germany, will be published in England in September by Duckworth. At the same time, the Dutch edition of his book "Kunsaitz" will be published by De Boer and Centen in Amsterdam and his new novel, "Das Haus in der Karpfengasse," will be published by Colloquium Verlag, Berlin.

Political Science

The fifth edition of the International Bibliography of Political Science has just been published by Unesco, in the series, "Documentation in the Social Sciences." It is a bilingual edition in English and French.

The new volume, like the others, represents a collaboration of scholars in the field around the world, and was prepared by the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation in co-operation with the International Political Science Association. It was edited by Jean Meynaud and associate editors Jean Meyriat and Jean Viet.

Stamp of the Week



The genius of Joseph Conrad, the novelist, is honoured in a pair of new stamps issued by his native Poland. They show this remarkable man who gained fame through writing in a language he had to learn — English. In these stamps you can also see one of the proud ships which Conrad sailed, loved and wrote about.

The boyhood of Joseph Conrad was passed in the Polish city of Cracow, hundreds of miles from the sea which was to be his "home" for so much of his later life.

At the age of 17, Joseph made his way to Marseilles and for two years he served on French ships plying the Mediterranean and trading along the South American coast.

Then, speaking hardly a word of English he went to Lowestoft, qualified as able seaman on a coasting vessel and next sailed as third mate to Sydney in the Clyde-built clipper, Loch Etive.

Four years later Conrad became a master in the merchant service and began the journeys all over the world which moulded his cosmopolitan spirit and brought the range of adventure he infused into his books.

To his readers he poured out the thrills of his life at sea. Most of us have read two or three of his books, at least, among the most popular being "Lord Jim," "Youth" and "Typhoon."

One of the startling truths about Conrad he confided to a friend a few years before he died. He said: "You know, I've never opened an English grammar in my life." Yet his grammar, like his writing and the stamps which honour him, is well nigh perfect. Perforation is 12 by 12½; printing recess — the pair cost 2/3d. in London.

— AAA

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on Fridays: 10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.

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in a comedy full of music and dancing
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A Columbia picture in Technicolor
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Debby Reynolds
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Marie Lanza
in his new musical romance
Seven Hills of Rome
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The Forum Film you'll love to see again.

3rd Week

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MIGDALOR 3rd Week
CLAUDIO VILLA in
GUAGLIONE—
The Man with the Mandoline
at 4 — 7.30 — 9.30

MOGRABI
TORERO
with the world's greatest matadors
Manolete and Carlos Arruza
4 — 7.30 — 9.30

OPHIR 4th Week
Paramount presents
Anna Magnani
Anthony Quinn
Anthony Franciosa
in Hal Wallis' production
WILD IS THE WIND
Directed by: George Cukor
Adults only.

ARMON DAVID 2nd Week
Time Without Pity
with
MICHAEL REDGRAVE
ANN TODD
For adults only

CHEN
Jerry Lewis
as the
Delicate Delinquent
Jerry at his Funniest
Paramount—VistaVision
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The great Arabic picture with the great singer
Abed el Halim Hafes
for the first time in Tel Aviv
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M.-G.-M. presents
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in a powerful love drama
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JOHN DEREK
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in
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JEFF MORROW
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Israel Premiere
M.G.M. Presents
Alec Guinness
Winner of 1958 Oscar
in a bright new comedy hit
ALL AT SEA

ORION 2nd Week
Rudolf SCHOCK
Annemarie DUERINGER
Richard ROMANOWSKI
in Ernst Marischka's (Sissi)
Du bist die Welt fuer mich
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Air-conditioned
FRANK SINATRA
DEBBIE REYNOLDS
in a musical film
THE TENDER TRAP
Cinemascope — Colour
Perfs.: 4, 7.15, 9.15.
Please book seats by phone

SHDEROTH Third Week
of the English comedy-hit
Who Done It?
with
Benny Hill — Belinda Lee
David Kossoff
The hall is cooled and ventilated

TAMAR
Diana Dors
with the hilarious group of British comedians
Donald Sinden and
James Robertson Justice
and with beautiful dancer-singer
Jean Carson in
AN ALLIGATOR NAMED DAISY
An Arthur Rank Production
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TCHELET Air cond.
Bob Hope, Eva Marie Saint
George Sanders
in a charming comedy
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Technicolor

YARON
AIR-CONDITIONED
Alan Ladd—Virginia Mayo
Thrilling action in a powerful adventure story
STAMPEDED

ZAMIR 2nd Week
Raising A Riot
with Kenneth More, Mandy.

Zafon
Air-conditioned.

A comedy about gambling and women
MONTE CARLO
(Technirama film in Colour)
with
Marlene Dietrich (of "Witness for the Prosecution")
Vittorio de Sica

SCHOOLS REOPENED throughout the country welcoming about 50,000 first-graders among the 560,000 pupils.

AN OPPOSITION DEMAND to reconvene the Knesset was voted down in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the House.

THE OFFER TO SELL THE FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS PLANT met vigorous opposition by the Left coalition parties . . . **THE INTERNATIONAL ISRAEL BONDS CONFERENCE CONCLUDED** after ten days of meetings and tours by 350 delegates from abroad . . . . **DISCUSSIONS ON EXPANDING THE JOINT GHANA-ISRAEL SHIPPING COMPANY,** Black Star, started in Haifa . . . **A SELECTIVE TARIFF** would be introduced to replace the present "blanket" tariffs which protect efficient and inefficient local manufacturers equally, the Ministry of Trade announced.

NURI SAID'S ISRAEL GRANDSON applied to a Tel Aviv Court for an order of succession to the Arab leader, who was killed in the Baghdad revolution.

Watching and Waiting

As the centre of world tension shifted from the Middle East to the Far East, there was also relative calm on Israel's political scene, but the truce in inter-Arab propaganda and subversive warfare, which had followed the extraordinary session of the U.N. General Assembly proved short-lived and was broken again by the Cairo and Baghdad radios. Every country in the area, including Israel, was closely watching the negotiations being conducted by U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to implement the Assembly resolution.

While the date of Mr. Hammarskjold's visit here was not yet known, it was generally understood that his discussions in Jerusalem would cover the Middle East situation in general and the latest developments in Jordan and in Lebanon in particular. Political circles indicated that Israel not only considered herself entitled to be kept informed by Mr. Hammarskjold but also expected her opinions to be fully taken into consideration on all matters affecting this region.

The situation was extensively debated by the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset, which held two meetings attended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir. The representatives of opposition parties demanded that the Knesset be recalled from recess for a full-dress foreign policy debate, including the issue of Israel's vote in favour of the Arab resolution at the Assembly. However, the coalition majority voted down this request, maintaining that such a public debate could serve no useful purpose just now.

F&C Sale

FERTILIZERS and Chemicals is the second largest Government-owned "development industry" and the most profitable. Recently the Ministry of Finance decided to offer the shares of this company for sale to private investors. The Left parties in the coalition firmly opposed the decision, claiming that it was a violation of Article 20 of the Coalition Agreement, which stipulated that the State would retain control of Israel's basic development industries. However, the Cabinet voted down the objections of Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam, which in turn hinted that the decision might affect their future participation in the Coalition.

The largest of the 12 Government-owned enterprises is the Palestine Electric Corporation, in which over IL38m. had been invested by the end of the 1957/8 fiscal year. The Corporation's turnover that year was over IL51m., showing a gross profit of IL10.5m. and a net profit after taxes and depreciation of IL1.8m.

The total investment in Fertilizers and Chemicals is IL51.7m., of which about half is share capital and half comes from loans. In this respect the enterprise is in an exceptionally good position, since during the past two years the Government converted a large part of the loans it had granted to the Company into direct investment. Of the total IL402m. invested in all 12 Government-owned enterprises, only 32 per cent come from share capital as against 68 per cent from loans and credits.

F. & C.'s turnover amounted to IL30.3m. in 1957/8, showing a gross profit of IL4.7m. roughly 25 per cent more than the previous year and almost four times as much as two years before. The Company showed a constant improvement in efficiency, with productivity per worker almost doubled in two years while total production increased more than ten per cent in one year.

The Ministry of Finance now suggests that $2m. worth of debentures be issued in the enterprise giving the purchasers the option to buy up within two years all the Government stock in the enterprise against cash or in exchange for Israel Independence and Development Bonds.

The key to the scheme — and to the dispute around it — is the fact that Chemicals and Fertilizers has in the past two years become a profitable dividend - paying enterprise. The Ministry of Finance — and the majority of the Cabinet — feels that this company has thus become attractive enough for private investment. The left-wing parties, on the other hand, object to the idea that the State should turn an enterprise over to private capital after financing it through its initial years of deficit.

Behind this argument there is, of course, a deeper one. With the left-wing parties it is a question whether the State or private capital should control Israel's basic industries. The Ministry of Finance, on the other hand, is concerned with the necessity to attract as much foreign capital for Israel's development as possible. On the one hand, the Ministry is thinking of the not too distant future when one of the most important sources of funds for development, German reparations, will dry up; on the other hand the Ministry is aware that at about the same time Israel will have to redeem the Independence Bond issue. By making Bonds convertible into direct investments in Israel's basic industries, the Government is in effect also trying to reduce the cash sums that will be repayable to Bonds holders in the future.

After the long hot summer children all over the country returned to school this week.

Photo by Schlesinger

Schoolbag

SCHOOL started for over 560,000 pupils and students and 23,000 teachers all over the country. There was an increase in enrolment in all grades, from kindergarten to graduating classes. The fact that over 50,000 children entered first grade, while only about 21,000 completed the eighth grade of elementary school last year will result in a strain on teachers and facilities and afternoon sessions will have to be held for over 700 classes. Still, this is about 100 fewer than last year, despite the increase in the number of pupils. As more and more teachers graduate from the universities and teachers' schools, the shortage of educators is also slowly being overcome. As a matter of fact, it has already ended in the lower grades.

It is an interesting fact that despite the addition of immigrant children to the natural increase of the Jewish school population, the number of Arab pupils is growing faster than enrolment in Jewish schools. While the total increase in enrolment this year was about six per cent, the increase of the Arab school population was about eight per cent. An even steeper ratio of increase is anticipated for the Arab school population in coming years as more and more Arab parents decide to send not only their sons but also their daughters to school, as required by law. At present there still are about twice as many boys as girls in Arab schools.

Rising Star

ONE of the most successful examples of cooperation between Israel and the newly independent nations of Africa and Asia is the Black Star shipping company, a joint venture of Ghana and Israel. This week, three of the company's directors arrived from Ghana in Haifa to negotiate for the future expansion of the enterprise, including the purchase and chartering of additional ships.

A national shipping company is of great importance to Ghana's exports. In the past, most of Ghana's export trade to West Europe was carried by vessels for which Ghana's ports were only an interim station *en route* to Europe, and Ghana had to adjust itself as best it could to their schedules. Black Star vessels, on the other hand, arrange their schedules to suit the requirements of Ghana's foreign trade.

The delegation from Ghana is one of the several groups of African visitors who have come to Israel in the past few weeks. In June, the Minister of Agriculture of Western Nigeria was a guest of the Israel Government. His main concern was irrigation problems, and he discussed the possibility of having Israel farm experts advise Western Nigeria on agricultural development projects.

Later Israel played host to the Minister of Economy of Dahomey, in French Equatorial Africa, who was particularly interested in Israel's agricultural production, marketing and banking cooperatives. Soon about ten young people will come from Dahomey to study these fields in Israel. August marked the arrival of a delegation from French Sudan here to study rural and industrial development and the construction of schools and hospitals.

All African visitors expressed the hope that their countries would be able to benefit from Israel's experience in development.

The Middle East Scene

UNQUIET FLOWS THE NILE

By Amnon Bartur

Thus the course of the Nile is known, not only throughout Egypt, but to the extent of four months' journey either by land or water above the Egyptian boundary; for on calculation it will be found that it takes that length of time to travel from Elephantine to the country of the Deserters. There the direction of the river is from west to east. Beyond, no one has any certain knowledge of its course, since the country is unin habited by reason of the excessive heat.

SINCE the times of Herodotus, who wrote this (Bk. II, Ch. 31) in the course of his lengthy and entertaining account of Egypt, our knowledge of the Nile has improved somewhat. Its course, even beyond the extent of four months' journey above the Egyptian boundary, has become perfectly well known, and the parties concerned cannot reach agreement on dividing its waters, presenting a challenge to the ingenuity of experts and the validity of international cooperation.

Latest developments in the Nile waters dispute may give the impression that Egypt and the Sudan are the only interested parties. Last week, Cairo newspapers and radio broadcasts were full of bitterness against the Sudanese Government for declaring that it no longer considered itself bound by the Anglo-Egyptian Nile Waters Agreement of 1929, although Khartoum had informed Cairo of her decision a few days earlier, calling for renewed negotiations on the division of the waters.

Blue and White

Yet Egypt and the Sudan, so largely dependent on the Nile, contribute almost nothing to its waters. Of the river's total volume, 84 per cent come from the Blue Nile and the Ethiopian mountains and the rest from the White Nile, which drains the Lake Plateau of Central Africa. The river's flow comes from the Blue Nile during the flood season and from the White Nile during the season of low waters.

Thus the supply of water to both Egypt and the Sudan depends largely on Ethiopia and on Uganda, whose Owen Falls dam provides additional storage capacity — and partly even on the Belgian Congo, which borders on Lake Albert and the White Nile, and Kenya and Tanganyika, which lie on Lake Victoria and its rivers.

But this fact, however paradoxical, is not now an issue in the dispute over the division of Nile waters. Its background should be sought in the introduction of large-scale irrigation schemes in the Sudan on the one hand and renewed planning of the High Dam at Aswan in Egypt on the other. The former make for heavy demands on the river's waters, while the construction of the Aswan dam will involve considerable losses for Sudan, such as the need to relocate the whole population of Wadi Halfa, which will be inundated as a result.

Negotiations between Egypt and the Sudan on the allocation of Nile waters began toward the end of 1953. The Sudan had then agreed in principle to the construction of the High Dam, provided a settlement was reached on the division of the waters. These negotiations proved fruitless, however, mainly because Cairo would not budge from the 1929 Agreement limiting the Blue Nile flood waters available for the Sudan to one-12th of Egypt's share. The agreement also stipulates that Egypt's consent must be obtained for any river control construction work in Sudan. Three points are at dispute between the two sides:

1. The 1929 agreement allots the Sudan 4,000,000,000 cu. m. of Blue Nile flood waters compared to 44,000,000,000 for Egypt. Cairo, estimating the total annual Nile flow at Aswan at 63,000,000,000 cu. m., claims that this leaves only 15,000,000,000 to be divided between the two countries on the basis of the two-to-one ratio in their populations, giving Sudan 5,000,000,000 cu. m. and making its total share 9,000,000,000.

Khartoum, on the other hand, not only repudiates the 1929 agreement and would extend the two-to-one ratio to the whole of the Nile's waters, but also estimates this total flow at 84,000,000,000 cu. m., which would bring her share up to 28,000,000,000. The Sudan's present consumption is estimated at 5,500,000,000 cu.m.

2) The Sudan would be permitted to build dams of her own in order to lessen her dependence on Egypt in this respect.

3) Khartoum demands compensation for the 50,000 Sudanese who will be displaced from Wadi Halfa after the completion of the Aswan dam.

The protracted negotiations, which started late in 1958, have so far failed to achieve any results. The latest stage ended in a stalemate early this year. After a few months' interval, the Sudan informed Egypt formally on June 16 that she would go ahead with the diversion of Nile waters south of Khartoum into the main canal of the Manajil extension project to the Gezira high-quality cotton area — and asked for her consent. When Cairo failed to reply, the Sudan went ahead with this operation, which is the first phase of the project that is expected eventually to double the Gezira's 2,500,000 cultivated dunams. Then Sudan repudiated the 1929 agreement, and the deadlock continues.

Ahmed Muhammed Mahjoub, Sudanese Foreign Minister, said in London earlier this week that he hoped differences between his country and Egypt would be settled amicably, but there does not seem to be a good chance of that. It is interesting to note that in an interview with the "Daily Express" the following day, Mahjoub declared that Cairo was bringing pressure to bear on his country to join the United Arab Republic and that under no circumstances would the Sudanese agree to surrender their independence.

Ethiopia's Stand

What of the other five countries variously connected with the Nile? Ethiopia has already served notice on both Cairo and Khartoum that she would recognize no agreement on the division of the waters to which she is not a party, and asked to be invited to take part in any negotiations and Britain, speaking for Uganda and Kenya, has followed suit.

Actually, Ethiopia's interest appears to concentrate mainly on hydroelectric power prospects, but her irrigation schemes and the construction of dam reservoirs in the Blue Nile basin place her among the main interested parties.

The interest of the other lands involved is also substantial — at least potentially. Tanganyika could benefit from Nile waters for the irrigation of a million dunams. In Kenya, the need for irrigation schemes is being increasingly emphasized, while Uganda, still in its first stages of development, will also need large quantities of water for future irrigation. The Belgian Congo's interest would appear to be slight, being limited mainly to the fact that small areas might be inundated if a proposed dam is built on Lake Albert.

The various claims on the Nile waters are urgent and contradictory, and the present deadlock, if allowed to continue, is sure to hamper the natural development of countries covering well-nigh three million square kilometres. An international Nile Waters Authority has therefore even been suggested. Right now, however, problems of a more ephemeral nature seem to occupy the minds of some of the chief parties concerned.

PELTOURS

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DEPARTURES: SEPTEMBER 7—SEPTEMBER 12

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Sept. 7	0700	EL AL	Rome
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0900	B. E. A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1035	T. W. A.	Rome, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1945	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Sept. 8	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0830	EL AL	Athens, Vienna, Amsterdam
	0945	SABENA	Istanbul, Athens, Brussels
	0950	B. E. A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1700	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	2359	EL AL	Rome, Munich
TUES. Sept. 9	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Istanbul
	0850	B. E. A.	Athens, Munich
	0950	B. E. A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0950	B. E. A.	Athens, Rome
	0950	T. W. A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1345	K. L. M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1700	EL AL	London, New York
WED. Sept. 10	0900	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Amsterdam
	0950	B. E. A.	Nicosia, London
	2345	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	2359	EL AL	Rome, Munich
THURS. Sept. 11	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0945	T. W. A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	0950	B. E. A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0950	B. E. A.	Athens, Milan
	0955	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1220	K. L. M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1535	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
	1700	EL AL	Paris, New York
FRI. Sept. 12	0830	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich, Cologne
	0950	B. E. A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1105	T. W. A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	1330	EL AL	Athens, Rome
	1700	EL AL	Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Tues.	Sept. 9	JERUSALEM	Naples, Marseilles
Tues.	Sept. 9	PACE	Limassol, Genoa, Marseilles
Tues.	Sept. 9	ENOTRIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
Thurs.	Sept. 11	MARMARA	Iskenderun, Mersin, Antalya, Izmir, Istanbul

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Haifa: 32 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 4561/3
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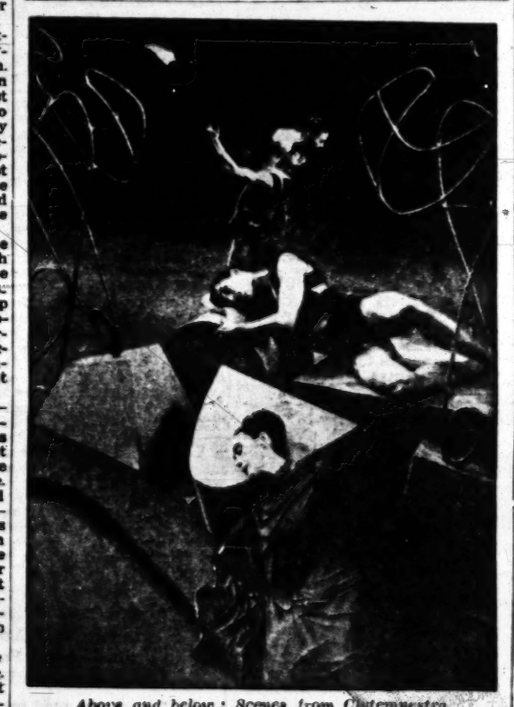

Above and below: Scenes from Clytemnestra

EXPERIENCE OF BEAUTY

Habimah and B. de Rothschild Foundation present Martha Graham and her Dance Company in "Clytemnestra," by Martha Graham; music: Halim El-Dabh; sets: Isamu Noguchi; costumes: Martha Graham; lighting: Jean Rosenthal.

MARTHA Graham received a returning hero's welcome at Habimah when the final curtain fell on Clytemnestra, on Tuesday night. The applause was neither perfunctory nor polite. It was a spontaneous expression of appreciation for a great artist and the work she presented. Not everyone who cried "bravo" knew quite what it was all about, but what happened on the stage struck a chord of response.

I approach the review of Clytemnestra with a certain amount of timidity, since the dance is not my province, but this is as much drama as it is dance. I am further encouraged by an interview which Picasso gave in which he said in part "... Academic training in art is a sham... When we love a woman we don't start measuring her limbs... Everyone wants to understand art. Why not try to understand the song of the birds? Why does one love the night, flowers, everything about one, without trying to understand them? But where art is concerned people (think they) must understand."

Dance-Drama

Clytemnestra as given by Martha Graham is a full-length dance-drama based on the legends known as the Oresteia, which begin with the abduction of Helen of Paris. This starts a bloody war when Agamemnon goes off to avenge the honour of Menelaus. At the start he is hampered by fierce storms which can only be stopped by the appeasement of the god Artemus, who demands the sacrifice of Iphigenia, the daughter of Agememnon and Clytemnestra. The sacrifice is made, the winds subside and the Greeks go off to fight a long and bitter war, all for the sake of a single woman. Clytemnestra, who rules Mycenae in her husband's absence with her lover Aegistus by her side, never forgives her husband for the murder of her daughter. She plots her revenge, first by trying to kill her son Orestes. He is saved by his sister, Electra. When Agememnon returns from the wars, Clytemnestra lures him into the house and then proceeds to murder him and his mistress Cassandra.

In her interpretation of this tragedy, Martha Graham probes into the soul of Clytemnestra as she pursues her vengeful and ruthless course. The opening scene is set in Hades, where the principal figures in the queen's life pass in review. In the first and second acts the actual scenes of her life are enacted from the time when the watchman announces the fall of Troy, until the death of Clytemnestra and Aegistus at the hand of Orestes. The final scene is once more laid in Hell, where the queen finally resolves the tortures of her soul and finds peace.

Timeless Tragedy

Martha Graham plays Clytemnestra with a dramatic expressiveness which is as timeless as the tragedy she depicts. She is accompanied by her dance group who look more like Greek gods and godesses than mere mortals. They enact the drama with bodily magnificence, with the poetry of motion taking place of the poetry of words. The scenes of actual action, rather than the psychological soul-searching, are the most exciting to the uninitiate. Clytemnestra's welcome and seduction of the victory-swollen Agamemnon on his return from the wars is superb. Bertram Ross was splendid in this scene, as was Linda Hodes as Cassandra. But then, it is hard to single out the different artists. They are all of such a high standard.

Sabra Too

The cast includes Helen McGehee, Matt Turney, Mary Hinkson, Glen Tetly, Paul Taylor, David Wood, Gene McDonald, Ellen Graff, Lois Schlossberg, Marion Thomas, Bette Shaler, Akiko Kando, Nancy Stephens, Richard Kuch and Arye Kalev. The last named is a young man from Herzliya who has studied with Martha Graham and will now try to teach at home what he has learned.

The sets of Naguchi are sheer beauty. We, in Israel, have too long put up with the over-decorated and over-cluttered stage. In Clytemnestra we have a sense of spacelessness, emphasized rather than diminished by the symbolic pieces of sculpture which fit in perfectly with the action on the stage. The dark costumes, with the flashing spots of colour, and the brilliant use of fabric in motion as part of the actual settings, are truly wonderful to watch. The lighting by Jean Rosenthal is an integral part of the sets.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

The Businessman says...

I work hard and smoke a lot. That's why I want a cigarette that satisfies — and a filter tip that really filters.

I have sought — and found it:

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with the pure natural DICO FILTER

FILTER

An American Army Expert Tells...

WHY ZAHAL WINS

By Brigadier-General S. L. A. Marshall

THOUGH it is a long time since I last saw the Sinai Peninsula, where I spent six weeks studying the 100-Hour War fought in the autumn of 1956, I am still often asked by Americans, "How could it happen?" "How did Israel's Army do it?"

When, in the second year that followed the campaign, I spoke at the NATO Defence College on a subject in no way related to the Middle East situation, the first question asked by a member of the audience was, "What is the secret of Israel mobility?"

And now that American troops have touched on Middle Eastern soil, the question of why the Israel Army wins is more pertinent than ever. Whatever virtues the U.S. faces may have, one thing seems certain; their training and their tactics, the demands made and the performance expected from U.S. soldiers, are radically different from those the Israelis have employed with remarkable success.

My conclusion while in Sinai—and it stays unchanged—is that Israel's Army did it by extending the limits of military daring. Hitting forces travelled farther over more formidable country in less time than any other combat body in history. Decision was won in three days. By the fourth day some of the brigades were mopping up two hundred miles beyond their assembly points.

This alone is a feat at which to marvel. A fortified area about half the size of Nevada, and far more repellent than the harshest wastes in that state, was conquered by a small field army fighting as it drove forward almost at the rate of an unopposed motor caravan. Even the few paved roads in Sinai lack level gradients and follow a tortuous course according to the rise and fall of the terrain. Of this land little comes to man but trouble.

The mediocrity of the opposition had something to do with the phenomenal pace of the invading army. But it is only through the close-range view that the opposite and more significant truth stands clear: the soldiers of Israel invariably looked their best in those hours when they were beset by the greatest combat difficulty and the enemy pressure became such that total disorganization should have ensued.

Clean But Not Neat

WHAT made the difference? Certainly not professional zeal and efficiency, for Israel's Army is not professional in the way Western nations use that term. The campaign was not aided by any new secret making possible a more adequate supply in the storied headquarters building. All ranks wear only the austere field uniform.

Smartness in dress is impossible. Smartness in bearing is given only lip service. By Western standards, this Army, while radiating human warmth and the high courtesy native to the country, is wholly lacking in the outward forms of discipline.

All that counts is the end object which discipline elsewhere is supposed to serve—undeviating performance of the task. Israel gets that from its soldiers without polish or spit, except as the latter is applied to the hands. During the Sinai campaign troops had a saying: "Fear of the higher command is worse than fear of the enemy."

Israel infantry advancing under fire during the Sinai campaign.

Photo by Hirshbein

Recruit training is threefold tougher than in the United States Army. But the only stiffness is in the soldier's aching back after a full day. Men salute — occasionally. Orders and directions are stated in the simplest words possible, with a minimum use of technical phrases. The recruit hardly puts on his uniform before he learns to refer to his highest commanders by their first names.

This Army, composed for the great part of men who had to spring from the plow or rush from the office, was given only three days to form and move on Sinai. In that time, its reservists had to assemble, equip, deploy and get such limbering-up training *en route* as the hours permitted. Brigade and battalion commanders were read into the plan only after mobilization and movement were well under way. With rare exceptions, their own parts — including sectors and in some cases main objectives — were not pre-assigned. They still had to shape their attack plans, contrive such basic reconnoitering as was possible, and issue their orders.

Campaign Intention

On still another count, as to infantry-armour action, the campaign was unique. Commanders were told to keep battle losses minimal and not encumber their columns with prisoners if it was more opportune to let them get away. All efforts were to be directed toward squeezing out and destroying opposing fortifications. This stricture, imposed because it suited both the political nature of the fighting problem and the moral standard of Israel's troops, made an utmost requirement of movement, while lessening the normal accent on fire.

It would work if communications held up most of the time and if the Egyptians, with their advantages of owning the high ground, where they were relatively safe under deep earth cover, fronting flat fields of fire, were not overly resolute. Both calculations proved accurate. Communications broke down a few times, and usually, as is to be expected, at the highest pitch of the local fire fight. The Egyptians broke down more frequently, giving way time and again in these same minutes of heaviest pressure.

Strength overcame disorganization because Israel's Army fights that way. When the attack becomes disjointed, when radios are muted by fire and lower commands are out of touch with the steadying hand higher up, Israel's soldiers nearest the enemy invariably follow their standard procedure. *They close upon the defender's works.*

"Risk, Risk, Risk"

THAT is the main lesson from the battle story. The phenomenal mobility of Israel's Army isn't generated out of machine power but out of the unanimous acceptance and application of a fighting doctrine which of its essence becomes unifying in the hour of greatest danger. Gideon's band may have held to the same simple rules. There is not one new idea in the doctrine. The startling tactical pace of the Army comes of applying sedulously those methods and precepts which all armies tell their infantry and armour will best maintain unity in battle. The difference is that Israel's soldiers hear and believe.

It's a short list.

- Leading means moving to the point of main danger if decisive pressure is to be maintained. There is no excuse for holding back.
- When orders can't get through assume what the orders would be.
- When in doubt, hit out. The short route to safety is the road to the enemy hill.
- Don't attack head-on; there is usually a better way.
- If you must go in head-on, don't present a broad target.
- When troops are truly exhausted, hold back and rest them.
- Waste no energy in useless movement. Maintain the pace of the attack so long as physical resources seem sufficient.
- If the force designated to attack is not suitably armed to overrun the position, pull off and call for what is needed. Avoid useless wastage.
- Don't delay the battle because of supply shortages which lie beyond its probable crisis.
- Keep your sense of humour if you would save your wits.
- When trapped by sudden fire, movement means salvation more surely than a foxhole.
- Always try for surprise in one form or another.
- When local surprise is possible, don't expose movement with premature fire.
- In the attack, risk, risk, risk.

Israel put nine brigades into Sinai. All but one were used in combat; the extra brigade arrived too late. There were two main battles, one of which decided the campaign as a whole. Eight brigades engaged in sharp and casualty-laden actions and wore through approximately a score of moderate-to-heavy skirmishes, without violating any of these combat commandments. Of the eight brigades, only three were "Regular Army."

The broad design for the campaign as drawn by the High Command was all-inclusive. That is to say that by its end, within less than one week after the first shot was fired, the nine brigades were to stand unchallenged over the whole of Sinai, with every enemy position taken and all resistance ended. All of this was "according to plan." The remnants of Egypt's Army withdrew to the Canal only after its brigades had been broken in trying to hold their defences. The battlefield story is the final refutation to President Nasser's claim that Israel's swift advance was a hollow victory because he had ordered his Army out of Sinai. Thereby he discredits his troops, most of whom tried to hold their ground, and some of whom fought bravely, although their commanders showed no initiative whatever. But at least these forces had numbers, solid earth-and-concrete protection, favourable defensive ground invariably fronting on flat fields of fire, and sufficient modern arms to annihilate infantry and perforate medium armour. At all main positions — as post-battle inspection revealed—the Egyptians were overgunned and overmunitioned.

The campaign was won in a whirl by such slender forces that it is almost a miracle they were not beaten by space alone. They did it on nerve more than with fire and deception. It does not cheapen their performance that the resistance was spotty: full courage is not a relative thing.

The record is not without blemish. Here and there a leader hesitated, either trying to command from too far back or bending his ear more to the beat of danger than to the call of tactical opportunity. When detected, he was relieved. No excuses tolerated. No explanations asked.

Israel's High Command says: "Success comes when leaders lead instead of pushing." The Army guides by that rule on the battlefield. Squad, platoon, and company commanders go first into the fire. Should the attack temporarily stall because of strong resistance, or become unhinged from severed communications, battalion and brigade commanders go posthaste to the centre of action and restore movement. If there are two points of disarrangement, the second in command also goes forward.

Measured in casualties only, the cost of this code comes high. Of Israel's soldiers killed in the Sinai war (less than 200) half were leaders. Yet the Army believes that this ratio of expendability among its best-qualified fighters is more to be honoured than deplored. The Staff says: "That kind of leading, exemplified at all levels, inspires more men to become leaders."

Condensed from "Harpers." Reprinted by Arrangement with the Author.

The dramatic road south to Eilat Photo by Ben Dov

Eilat Housewife's Lot Is Still Not An Easy One

By AVRAHAM RAMON

A 400-GRAM meat ration — every week! It seems a housewife could hardly ask for more. Yet the Eilat housewife would probably gladly exchange her bonus ration and satisfy herself with her Northern sisters' allocation—if only she could enjoy the same facilities in shopping.

Fresh vegetables and fresh milk only three times a week—and then one must accept what the one supplier has to offer. No going off to the market to buy something cheap, no shopping around for bargains in groceries. And mind you, things have improved much in the past two years.

In the early days, water was supplied by the litre from the North, soured bread was delivered in sacks twice a week when the bus arrived—and if it was delayed by flood or broken springs one ate *matzot*. Even two years ago the position was little better. Milk was sent by plane twice a week — half the time it was sour before the mothers got it home to their refrigerators. Fruit and vegetables might arrive on any day of the week, wilted or rotten after a day on the hot dusty tracks. When food arrived it seemed that every single one of Eilat's housewives was gathered in the one Tnuva shop from which she did not emerge till some hours later, and then, if the rations had arrived at Hamashbir, she would start queueing there all over again.

"Eilat Prices"

Almost everything is available in Eilat now: three furniture stores, three stationers, four electric and radio shops, three hardware shops, clothing, haberdashery, hairdressers, shoeshops, groceries. When a new shop is opened it is welcomed by the housewives for it promises to sell at "northern" prices. For a few days it does so, but then the other shopkeepers convince the owner he will lose no customers if he switches to "Eilat prices." The Government no longer pays subsidies on any products except on rationed goods and fresh milk, and the extra cost of transport must be covered.

Milk and perishable foods come in refrigerated lorries three times a week now, and the quality is good. No home delivery: too hot. For years Eilat children were spoilt with sour cream only as no other milk products were available. When road transport of milk was started just a year ago, mothers asking Tnuva for leben and lebeniya were told that there was not enough demand for it in Eilat. Three months ago Tarshish opened a gleaming modern dairy, selling leben, lebeniya and a delicious yougurt. Within two days Tnuva had brought down its own leben and lebeniya too, but the Ministry of Development ruled that it would get no transport subsidy for products that were also made locally. Now Tnuva sells milk and sour cream; Tarshish sells all the other milk products. Soon it is hoped to get milk from Yotvata for Tarshish, and in a year's time, when Eilat's sewage purification plant is completed, cattle raised on irrigated fodder will supply the bulk of the dairy's needs.

Farming at Yotvata certainly helps the housewife nowadays. Half the eggs come from there, as well as tomatoes, carrots, peppers and many other vegetables. But production can never keep pace with the population, and the Eilat housewife will always have to budget 20 or 25 per cent more for her food than in Tel Aviv.

Water is another real housekeeping problem. It is salty—not just with common table salt but magnesium chloride and sulphate. To explain the effects of magnesium sulphate on the stomach it is enough to call it by its pharmaceutical name—Epsom Salts. Distilled, or rather "improved" water is brought round free once a day on the water cart, and housewives collect it in kettles and buckets.

One gets used to drinking the saline water after a surprisingly short time, and finds it difficult to accept the "flat" northern water; but it is hard too, and many make it a rule to use soapless shampoo instead of soap for their shower every now and again to clear the thick soap out of the pores.

Yellow Water

Clothes are naturally affected too. When the water is too yellow, all laundering must stop unless there is a filtering system on the tap, but even then after a time the whites turn yellower and yellower.

Refrigerators are more than necessary, they are essential, and an added burden for the housewife is looking after the desert cooler or *taftefa*, which cools the rooms to make living bearable on really hot days. But when the water supply is cut off for any one of a dozen reasons, when no showers can be had (six a day when it's hot are not unusual), when the cooling system is ineffectual and when there is no water in the refrigerator and only warm soda is available at the grocer's, that is when a housewife really feels she has had it!

The weather does outweigh many inconveniences, though. Here where it never (almost) rains, where the children don't catch cold nor their grandparents suffer from rheumatism or asthma, where there is no mud to be trailed into the home, where children are never underfoot because of the rain outside, where the laundry (never mind the yellowing) dries on the line in 20 minutes, where nothing mildews or rusts, here where one can swim all the year round in a glassy sea with a fascinating wonderland within everyone's reach, where tall mountains are reflected fired-red and from the setting sun deep-blue sea, the housewife often forgets her problems and thinks she is not far removed from paradise.

The Popular Road—South

By MEIR BEN DOV

IN about three weeks, the most heavily travelled road in Israel will be — not Allenby Road at six o'clock, not Dizengoff Road at half past nine, but the long narrow road to Eilat. Judging by Pessah figures, when 15,000 people motored down to Eilat in one day, hundreds of buses, lorries, cars and scooters will crowd and crawl Eilatwards for Succot, since most holidaymakers will have a "long weekend" from Friday afternoon till Tuesday morning.

The holidaymaker will find conditions much improved over last spring's, with 150 beds available in hotels, 600 beds in private rooms under the Local Council's supervision and an 80-bed youth hostel which opens in a few weeks. If he has not booked his accommodation in advance, however, the visitor would be well advised to bring half-a-dozen thick blankets with him, for the beach is both cold and hard.

The road to Eilat itself need no longer awe the traveller with foreboding, and careful planning and sensible driving can make it a real pleasure. The day before you leave for Eilat, have your car serviced, check your tires and spare, and make sure you have a jerry-can and jack in the boot. Prepare food and drink for the journey, (except on the "congested" weekends, the saving of bringing food for the actual stay is hardly worth the extra bother involved) and warm clothes for everyone (cold winds howl over the 800-metre Negev Plateau even in September) and set the alarm for four a.m.

Driving due South out of Beersheba on the Nitzana road, you will have a scenically much more rewarding road than the longer and duller lorry road via Dimona. At kilometre 22 along the road, you might easily miss the hidden turn-off to Eilat (marked only S'de Boker) were it not for the ugly billboard advertising motor oil which sprouts from the desert here as at all strategic bends along the Eilat road.

The ten kilometres from here to Tel Yeruham introduce you to the Har Hanegev plateau. Spare a few moments from your attention to the climbs and bends ahead of you, and look down into the narrow wadis and across and above at the almost bald hills, and you will see the remnants of our ancestors' agricultural engineering.

The filling station at Kfar Yeruham is the last fuelling and watering point along the road -- fortunately open 24 hours a day, every day of the year, so that you may save taking on fuel in Beersheba.

Make sure your car is in good condition before you start and that you have adequate reserves of petrol, oil and water. Nearly all repairs can be carried out in Eilat—at a price. Times, places, difficulties in the way of any stranger passing through the camp, even to buy a soft drink in the canteen — though they will reluctantly sell you petrol if you are in trouble. The workers at the oil-pumping stations say they have instructions not to give water to passers-by. S'de Boker can provide no food or accommodation to the stranded passenger. However, Kfar Yeruham has mechanics who are willing to tackle repairs or a puncture at any time of the day or night.

Eighteen kilometres of gently undulating road, and S'de Boker is on the left. The big green hut is Ben-Gurion's. The *havurim* of S'de Boker had rather you did not drive in to disturb them, and make no bones about letting you know that.

A few kilometres after S'de Boker you can look down onto the moonscape of the Zin depression. A road sign points to Ein Abda (incorrectly — actually it is Ein Mor). With a jeep you might be able to get down the track to dip in the cool, shaded waters of the spring — and get up again. If you are travelling in any other type of vehicle, you had better do the few kilometres on foot.

The agricultural "suburbs" of the ancient city of Abda (Ovdat) start at about kilometre 62. Long straight walls of carefully placed stones form dams and walls.

Nabateans' Fields

For nearly the whole of the way to Mitzpe Ramon you can see the carefully walled and terraced fields of the Nabateans along the road-side, with occasional heaps of stones that may have been fortresses or *bamot* on the crests.

Mitzpe Ramon is gradually acquiring facilities for the transient visitor. Yekutiel Cohen smilingly sells cool drinks and cigarettes from the roadside "snack-bar" and his wife fries omelettes and prepares sandwiches to eat in the little hut. Inside the settlement itself is a restaurant patronized by the long-distance lorry drivers, who like the inexpensive and satisfying three-course dinners. Across the road, the foundations of a future youth hostel were put up by volunteer students a year ago. Given funds and more volunteers, the hostel itself may be built next year.

Approaching the crest of the Ramon Crater, a short asphalted road leads right up to the very edge of the precipice, and here, overlooking the wide expanse of the Crater 350 metres lower down, and the Arava and Edom stretching into the misty distance, a recreation home is being built with funds provided by the late PICA and by the Ministry of Development — a magnificent holiday centre in the cool dry Negev Plateau.

Down the hairpin Ma'ale Ha'Atzmaut (in low gear) you come after a few kilometres to the work-camps in the saucer of the crater, where gypsum, marble and clays are mined. An indifferently managed and not always open workers' cafe provides rough snacks here and another of the ubiquitous billboards speeds you on your way. For the next 30 kilometres you traverse ever-changing rock formations: temples, palaces, animals and faces, storms and tempests, all carved by nature out of the rocks. No matter how often you drive along here, the play of light on the rocks always creates new images.

At kilometre 167, the old Beer Menuha track stretches straight ahead and the new Eilat Road curves gently to the right. In a few weeks' time, the nucleus of a new town, to be called Faran after the Biblical name of this part of the desert, will be established at this junction. The very first buildings will be a filling station with snack-bar, restaurant and sleeping accommodation for drivers. The amenities will serve road-making, prospecting, and pumping station workers, and gradually, it is hoped, a small town will be built here.

The manager of this filling station will be Paddy, a tall blond Irishman who came to Palestine with the British Army and stayed on to fight with Machal.

The 40 kilometres of the New Road are smooth, fast, and beautifully engineered. They include some splendid descents from Har Grofit down to the Arava.

At Yotvata (by an old-hoarding) a drinking fountain in the name of Kalman Shlapaki, who lost his life on a hike to Petra, provides water for the passers-by. The last 40 kilometres to Eilat are all fast and downhill, and in your haste to dip in the Red Sea, you will probably leave Timna and Beer Ora to be visited on your return trip north.

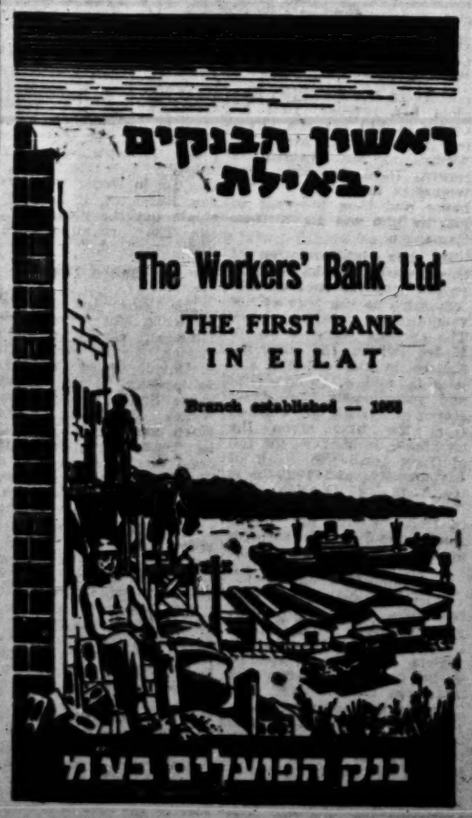
To the State of Israel and its Government
the Defence Army of Israel
the General Federation of Labour in Israel
the Citizens of Eilat

we send our Best Wishes for

A Year of Progress and Achievement

THE EILAT LOCAL COUNCIL

THE EILAT LOCAL COUNCIL will help you during your visit to Eilat. Make use of its Accommodation Department which offers accommodation at prices ranging from I£4.000 to 9.600 in private rooms and hotels.
Full board available at reasonable prices.
In order to ensure satisfactory service, visitors are advised to book directly through the Accommodation Office.
The Local Council will investigate any complaints of bad service or overcharging.
Please co-operate by giving full details.



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THE accommodation office of the Eilat Local Council is now in full operation, under the supervision of the Committee for Tourism. When visiting Eilat, you will find the Accommodation Office at the entrance to the city. Please stop there for all information.

For advance bookings in hotels and private rooms, please apply to the Eilat Local Council, Accommodation Department. Tel. 230, Eilat.

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Raw Material Prices Key to Spinning

By ERICH MOLLER

ISRAEL'S textile industry, perhaps one of the most suited to the country's climatic and labour conditions, is also one of the oldest. The construction of the first spinning mill started in the fall of 1934, and the first yarn was delivered in spring 1935. These were hard times for the textile industry all over the world, and production by far surpassed consumption. Europe's established big cotton industry, and especially Italy and Czechoslovakia, dumped their surpluses onto the unprotected Palestine market, eager for its precious hard currency.

The Mandatory Government refused to give the young local spinning industry the protection it so badly needed, claiming it was Jewish-owned and would provoke the antagonism of the Arab population; and with a few laudable exceptions, the local Jewish weaving and knitting industry preferred the cheap foreign products. As a result, the new spinning mill at Kfar Ata had a hard time until it succeeded in finding an outlet for its products in Lebanon, Turkey and the Balkans. Only with the Abyssinian crisis and the outbreak of World War Two did the local yarn-consuming industry and the Government became aware of the importance of a basic industry like spinning for the country. The scarcity in cotton yarn became so acute that Government restricted the export of cotton yarns and ultimately even prohibited it entirely.

The spinning mill at Ata began to expand, and other spinning factories started operations, but they were unable to develop properly because even after the state had been founded government authorities continued in the tradition of the Mandatory Government, allowing almost unrestricted imports of cotton yarn with hardly any protection for the local industry. The Government has been supported in this policy by many of the industrialists themselves who could not make up their mind whether to become real manufacturers or to go on with the more profitable commercial trade.

Government Assistance

Only when the Government became aware that cotton spinning mills constituted one of the most efficient means of providing gainful employment for new immigrants, and facilitated things by granting privileges and large-scale loans to existing and prospective investors, did the cotton spinning industry receive a new impetus. Within a short time, the number of cotton spindles rose to the 100,000 spindles that are in operation at present.

The Government's intention to increase the number of spindles further to 200,000 or even 250,000 has lately been criticized in various quarters. It is contended that the present productive capacity surpasses local consumption. As a matter of fact, some of the local mills unable to sell their products, were lately compelled to restrict production. This should not, however, obscure the general picture. The textile industry is always subjected to fluctuations in which years of prosperity are followed by periods of over-production and stagnation. The present lull was caused not by over-production but by the senseless and entirely unjustified import of large quantities of cotton yarns. Be it as it is the spinning industry should be strong enough to withstand temporary fluctuations without undue disruption. The present number of spindles in Israel barely suffices to cover the needs of the present population according to the standards of the less developed European countries, let alone the requirements of a larger and more prosperous population.

In addition, one must take the industry's export opportunities into consideration. Industrial exports will be an absolute necessity for our economic independence, and few industries are better suited for export than cotton spinning, although certain basic pre-requisites must first be attained: good equipment, sound management and cooperation between labour, management and the government. Only the spinner who succeeds in reducing waste by fractions of percentages, in spinning finer yarns from a specific raw material and finding slightly cheaper raw materials for specific yarns can compete on the international market and make his business a success.

In calculating export prices, most foreign spinners take into consideration the price of raw material and effective wages only, and not overhead expenses, depreciation and profit, which are generally covered by the domestic market which is more or less protected. Moreover, most foreign spinning mills are very large and their fixed costs are thus proportionally low. In Israel, neither of these conditions are fulfilled.

Raw Material

Even more important for the building up of an export business is the possibility of getting suitable raw material at appropriate prices. The foreign spinner is in a position to buy the type of cotton he needs for a certain product, and he is able to buy it when and where he can get it at the most advantageous terms, exploiting exchange fluctuations and other factors. The Israel spinner, however, has to buy either Israel cotton (at prices that are 30 to 100 per cent higher than abroad) or cotton allocated by the Government at specific times from specific places, with no regard for whether cotton can be obtained much cheaper somewhere else. The price of the cotton accounts for 40 to 50 per cent of the price of the finished yarn, and these restrictions in the choice of the raw material constitute an insurmountable handicap on the international market.

Should the Government, however, extend to the local spinners some slight but reliable protection on the home market and give them a free hand in getting their raw material then there is no doubt that the other advantages of our textile industry, such as easy access to the trade routes of the world, a favourable climate and an excellent and abundant labour force, could quickly build up a sound and growing export business and more than justify setting up another 100,000 spindles.

"Open drawing" of wool on the French system.

Worsted Yarns Can Earn Dollars

By JOSEPH BARCHIN

THERE has been a disquieting drop in the last few months in the exports of our worsted spinning mills, which sold $176,000 worth of goods abroad in April against $230,000 in April 1957; $141,000 in May against $230,000 a year earlier, and $140,000 in June against $202,000 a year before.

Five worsted spinning mills, with a combined payroll of over 1,000, annually produce over 1,000 tons of yarns for the weaving, hosiery and machine knitting industries and for hand knitting. In 1954 the value of the mills' combined exports was $ 780,000; in 1955, $1,151,000; in 1956, $1.6m.; and in 1957 over $2.6m., going to 13 different countries and representing fully half of our worsted spinning mills' production. The Government has established that the added value of the products is 29.8 per cent (the spinners claim it is 31 per cent), a substantial figure if one allows for the fact that worsted spinning is a basic industry.

Twisting worsted yarn on a Universal Twister.

It is interesting that while Britain, Italy, France, Austria, Belgium, Holland and Japan export worsted yarns, this never exceeds some 30 per cent of the national production—except in the case of Austria, whose spinning mills have been in existence since pre-World War One days, when they catered to the needs of the population of the entire Hapsburg empire. On the whole each industry produces for its own domestic market, which is well protected by tariffs and import licensing. Home consumption is basically what determines the number of spindles in each and every country.

Room for Expansion

This principle will have to be followed in Israel too if we are not to expose ourselves to the very tangible risk of ruining the existing plants. Fortunately, in some fields there is still room for expansion on the basis of home needs. Very little, for instance, has been done to exploit the possibilities of synthetics besides the plants in Ashdod and Jerusalem. Vigorous printing and spinning on the basis of the worsted system of viscose synthetic are examples of processes that are not yet in use in Israel and form the base of the government-approved expansion of the five worsted spinning mills, now in their final stages.

Another point of the greatest importance is the need to give the industry a solid base by winning over Israel weavers and knitters to the use of Israel-spun yarns instead of the imported ones, which they often prefer out of habit or prestige value even if they are both inferior and more expensive.

Yet the spinning industry, with its 1,000 workers and its nearly $3m. worth of exports in 1957, gets no protection at all on the home market, and is one of the very few industries in such a position. Ready-made yarns, even if dyed, are not subject to any import duty. It was despite this, and in competition with such powerful rivals as Japanese dumping, that the Israel spinning mills were able to maintain themselves on the domestic market and increase their export at such an encouraging rate until half a year ago.

The main reason for the sudden setback was the fact that the balance between domestic and export sales was suddenly radically upset by the import of huge quantities of yarns. Government figures for worsted yarn imports list no less than 83 tons for the first three months of 1958 as against 51 in the corresponding period of 1957. This substantial quantity, immediately placed on the market at low prices, completely upset the production balance of the home worsted industry.

Hypothetically, one might argue that if the local spinners are being driven out of the domestic market they will look for export outlets with more energy; actually, however, if Japanese goods beat you on your own market, this strengthens their financial base and weakens yours, enabling them to edge you out even further on foreign markets—in South America, for instance.

Further, the general world recession made it more difficult to export to traditional markets like Finland and Yugoslavia. The Israel mills did make arrangements, concentrating on new markets, most of them hard-currency ones, but these have not yet borne full fruit. And our export drive will always be seriously handicapped so long as the mills cannot plan their marketing properly for years ahead, which in turn again calls for some degree of government protection as far as the home side is concerned. On the foreign side, the trade agreements which the Government has signed with various countries have been of great assistance, opening up a number of foreign outlets that were previously unacquainted with our products.

From the point of view of the accessibility of raw materials, Israel is at no disadvantage in relation to other spinners. Most of the competing yarn producers are located in Europe and Japan, as far away as we are from the world sources of raw wool in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America.

We have one distinct advantage, in fact, and one that is of great importance. Our industry, planned and developed after World War One, possesses the most modern machines and the best layouts of buildings and premises. The founders and the managerial personnel also had a good deal of previous experience in the trade and were thus able to organize production properly. They long ago found out, for instance, the importance of employing their plant at the highest possible percentage of capacity, and the current utilization rate ranges between 70 and 80 per cent.

New enterprises certainly have a future in the Israel wool textile industry, but not in the same fields as the existing plants, which, together with the sixth one that will start operation in December, should be able to cope with the increase in demand at home for the next five years. On the other hand, there are opportunities for Vigoureux printing, Cashmire and Mohair spinning, and spinning mills for other special yarns. It is also remarkable that we have no sizeable combing plant although Israel imports over 1,000 tons of wool tops yearly.

Advisory Council

The Government did well to promise to air the question of the expansion of the existing textile enterprises and the establishment of new ones in development areas as soon as possible before the Industry's Advisory Council, whose experience should be of help when it comes to taking decisions. If the advice of the industry is being sought in all honesty, there is no reason why Israel's wool worsted industry should not look with confidence ahead to the next five years and should not pull all its weight to add its dollar earnings to our country's desperately needed currency income.

Rise of the Synthetic Fibre

Ashdod Plant Will Provide Experience as Well as Machinery

By R.E. TH. GELBER

THE girl who buys "nylons" has a vague idea that her stockings are made of silk or something like that. As far as she is concerned, they might just as well be rayons; and this is probably the public's general attitude towards all "artificial" fibres, although actually each of them has its individual qualities and its own long history, with which Israelis will have a chance to become familiar at first hand with the erection of the Ashdod synthetic fibre plant.

De Chardonnet's invention of artificial silk in 1882 brought about a total revolution in the development and use of fibres in the textile industry. It meant the first step in supplementing natural fibres with a man-made fibre—nitrosilk, it was called—and although the product itself is no longer in use, Chardonnet's main ideas about the manufacture of synthetic fibres apply to this day. However, there are now so many such products in daily use, after 75 years of rapid development, that the public's confusion about them appears only natural.

We have to differentiate mainly between two types of man-made fibres:—

Semi-synthetic fibres, mostly based upon cellulose, a raw material recovered from specific trees. By a complicated extrusion process, it is converted into yarn.

1. Nitro-fibre (Chardonnet, 1882).
2. Bemberg yarn (Germany, around 1900).
3. Acetate yarn (Dreyfuss, 1927), the most widely used.
4. Viscose yarn, (Cross and Bevan, 1896).

In principle, all these fibres are produced in three stages:

1. A complicated chemical process brings the cellulose to a point at which it becomes soluble (Chemical Department). It is from this highly viscous solution that the name "viscose" comes.
2. From this solution the cellulose is extruded and coagulates through minute holes into fibres (Spinning Department).
3. The yarn obtained is converted by textile operations into the make-up desired by the different consumers of the yarn (Textile Department).

Fully-synthetic fibres, Pioneered by Carrothers whose invention of nylon fibre in the thirties was followed by a lot of new ones among which Dacron (called Terylene in England), Orion and — for special purposes — Saran are the main ones so far.

The production process starts from simple organic chemical products (e.g. glycol, phenol, etc.) mostly obtained from coal or oil by-products which are converted into polymers, products with a very high melting point (around 250°C). These polymers again are melted and extruded into fibres (melt-spinning process). Further textile operations are, generally speaking, the same as for semi-synthetic fibres.

All these different fibres have conquered their own markets in the world: one of the most interesting facts, established after a survey covering 35 years is that none of the natural fibres, and almost none of the older synthetic fibres, has lost ground. The following statistical comparison brings the point out clearly:—

WORLD PRODUCTION of the principal textile raw materials (in thousands of tons)

Year	Cotton		Wool		Silk		Man-made Fibres A Rayon etc.		Man-made Fibres B Nylon, Dacron etc.	
	tons	%	tons	%	tons	%	tons	%	tons	%
1939	4,468	84	897	15	21	1	15	0	—	
1958	8,427	69	1,750	11	27	0	2,376	19	255	1

Artificial silk was not able to push natural silk off the market, developing into a totally independent product with its own special characteristics and applications. It is for this reason that it now has its own name—"rayon".

New Uses

When rayon replaced cotton in tire plies, other new uses were found for cotton, the output of which did not diminish. Then, during the past year nylon started to replace rayon in tires, accounting in the U.S. for 35 per cent of all consumption in 1957. However, new developements and improvements in the rayon field brought it back to this industry, which, it appears, it will have reconquered fully by 1959. But then again, no one can foretell what progress nylon will make.

Another example is Bemberg yarn, known to women in the thirties, as the finest material for stockings with the exception of natural silk. Bemberg yarn has totally disappeared from the stocking market, for it is far too heavy, leaving it entirely to nylon, but its factories are fuly employed today meeting the needs of other sections of the textile industry, where they are favoured.

The overall rise in living standards, the considerable increase in the consumption of textiles and the continuous demand for variety in the field should generally guarantee a place for all these fibres given better quality, greater variety and lower prices. New fibres will come into being but very few of the old ones will disappear, as the history of fibres during the last 75 years has proved.

Scientific Background

Thus it will be seen that the manufacture of synthetic fibres—and there is no exception to this — calls for a thorough scientific background, continuous research and, above all, experience, if a product is to continue to compete on the world market in quality and price. Israel can consider it a feather in its cap that a plant based on 50 years' experience in the production of all kinds of synthetic fibres is to be erected in Ashdod.

U.S. Know-How Helps Textiles

By a Special Correspondent

ISRAEL'S industry, now sufficiently developed to supply practically all essential domestic textile needs for both consumer and industrial usages, can also boast of being able to provide at least a limited volume of products for the highly competitive export markets. And experts' estimations indicate the Israel textile industry's prospects there are reasonably bright.

These accomplishments have not been the result of chance. They are the fruits of hard work by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and far-sighted industrial leaders, assisted by specialists from the U.S. Operations Mission.

The goal of this team has been to coordinate and develop proper utilization of all existing textile facilities and to streamline source production of raw materials and manufacture of marketable goods — always with an eye to meeting local demand and competing abroad.

Ex-Im Loan

This programme can — on the ledger books — date its inception back to 1951 when an Export-Import Bank loan allocated $20m. to industrial improvement and expansion of the Israel textile industry.

Further impetus was provided with the arrival four years ago of Mr. James Clausen as USOM's Textile Adviser. Having worked with his Israel associates in the Ministry in Jerusalem and in Jaffa, Mr. Clausen leaves Israel this month for assignment in India knowing that this country's textile industry has experienced rapid evolution.

Through a combination of analysis of industry problems, consultation and technical advisory discussions, assisted by Washington's technical inquiry services when the problems became too detailed for ready answers (such as dyeing and processing formulas or blending techniques for synthetic fibre formations), the Ministry of Trade and USOM, together with the plant managers, broke the back of problems in raw material supply, efficient plant operation, equipment installation and subsequent processing.

JAMES CLAUSEN

They began with the problem of overcoming the original austerity production of tons of heavier weight yarns and fabrics which gave serviceable but bulky goods — not competitive on world markets which prefer finer fabrics. A constant source of supply has been encouraged. Synthetic fibres, advantageous in world trading, have been introduced.

As an example of this teamwork, a $15,000 U.S. grant-in-aid permitted the importation of a complete range of synthetic fabrics in common use on world markets. Pilot-scale production proved that Israel equipment could handle synthetic fabrics and yarns. As a result, the industry today is in a far better position to provide competitive goods. In short, there has been a gradual and progressive refinement in the production of more saleable products in fabric and garment form.

Meanwhile, back in 1952 and 1953, growing production capacity increased the need for raw materials — such as cotton, wool, rayon and synthetic fibres. Additional equipment and spare parts became essential. These needs required the additional expenditure of several million dollars which USOM underwrote in the form of grant-in-aid allocations, generating counterpart funds of equivalent value in Israel currency. These funds have — in turn — been ploughed back into the textile economy in the form of grants or loans for plant modernisation, improvement and expansion.

Israelis to U.S.

As an example of the continuity of the programme, nine loans during the past year, totalling IL4m., were allocated for the textile industry, or about 25 per cent of the U.S. Israel currency programme for industry as a whole during the period.

During the past four years, USOM has also sponsored the visit of 10 Israelis to the U.S. where they have observed modern technical processes and received specialized training in the fields of spinning, weaving, knitting, textile plant management, cotton marketing, dyeing and finishing.

In keeping with providing a sound educational approach to textile training, this year USOM also allocated approximately $92,000 for the purchase of equipment to be installed in the A. Shenkar Textile School in Ramat Gan. This equipment will include production units in cotton spinning and weaving, as well as wool spinning.

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Economic News from Abroad

Russian Crude Across Oder

● An East German technical mission will visit Moscow this month to take part in the preparation of blueprints for a 4,000-kilometre pipeline to carry 4.8m. tons of Russian crude oil annually to refineries and oil processing plants west of the Oder. The oil will flow from the Baku field on the Caspian Sea through the Ukraine and Poland to Frankfurt-on-Oder, and from there to the petro-chemical plants which East Germany proposes to establish with Soviet help during the 1961-65 Plan period. The project is also connected with a plan to extend greatly East Germany's refining capacity. A major oil processing plant is to be built and the synthetic petrol plants which East Germany operates may be switched over to oil refining. While the by-products are intended for the chemical industry, the petrol ultimately may find its way to Western markets, observers believe.

A 300m. mark Soviet loan to East Germany and deliveries of 95,000 tons of rolling steel, aluminium, copper and other metals needed to equip the new industry are signs of Russia's keen interest in furnishing the Germans with their material needs in exchange for know-how in the development of her own chemical industry.

U.S. Recovery Continues

● The changed emphasis in U.S. economic policy — which aims at restraining inflationary sentiment — reflects Washington's general confidence that this summer's unexpectedly rapid business recovery will continue. The Federal Reserve Board's production index for three months shows an industrial recovery of fully a third of the recession decline, with particularly marked gains in the output of durable goods, especially consumer durables. Both the higher Stock Market margin requirements and the increase in the San Francisco Reserve Bank's discount rate from 1¾ to 2 per cent are now intended particularly as warnings to financial markets after the summer's rapid rise in common stocks and the corresponding decline in fixed-interest issues. Financial observers are now waiting to see whether, as would normally be the case, the other 11 Reserve districts will shortly follow the San Francisco lead.

White Elephants in Burma

● The Burmese Government's admission last month that its great Kalewa coal mining scheme is uneconomical may be only the first of several agonising reappraisals of the State Development Plan which started seven years ago. Although the coal mine was opened in 1951, only now has the Mineral Resources Development Corporation discovered that extraction costs are too high and the quality of the coal too low.

Among other white elephants cluttering up the Burmese economy is the jute mill near Rangoon, which cost over £8m. to build and equip and which was designed to produce 24,000,000 jute bags a year at a high profit, but only provided imported jute were used. As a result, the Government is now compelled to spend precious foreign currency on keeping the mill in business. There is also a massive £8m. German-financed steel mill, built with the full knowledge that Burma has no proven iron resources except small quantities of scrap.

U.S. Aid to Turkey

● Turkey is to receive some $359m. in new foreign aid from the U.S. Government, The European Payments Union and the International Monetary Fund, according to an announcement made in Paris last week. Simultaneously, the Turkish pound has undergone a *de facto* devaluation to £T 9 to the dollar, although the official rate of exchange remains unchanged at £T 2.80 to the dollar and the devaluation is less for some exported commodities. It is understood that the immediate effect of the new aid will be to enable Turkey to resume imports of raw materials, coffee and spare parts which have been virtually suspended owing to the bankruptcy of the Turkish foreign currency reserves. In return the Turks have undertaken to halt the expansion of their internal money supply and to tighten bank loans, particularly to the nationalized industries. The aid will come from the following sources: U.S. Government — $334m. IMF — $26m., and the E.P.U. about $100m. It is understood that full-scale devaluation of the Turkish pound was ruled out, as this would have pushed the price of certain Turkish commodity exports, such as chrome, copper and tobacco, far out of line with world prices.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, September 5, 1958

TEXTILES TO EXPAND

By AMOS MELAMEDE

"WE can increase our capacity to 300,000 spindles or even one million in a matter of a few years" Mr. P. Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said recently before a gathering of local industrialists. It is his conviction and that of his technical and economic experts that Israel could greatly expand its textiles industry in its quest for quick industrial development.

This conviction stems from a number of considerations. First, textile work has for generations been a "Jewish profession" and the local worker and technician can provide the know-how for the industry's efficient operation. The textile industry can also utilise local raw materials with special emphasis on home-grown cotton, thus providing greater added value than importing industries. Further, these experts claim, since the textile industry employs a relatively high number of workers per unit of capital invested, it provides employment opportunities in a country of immigration.

Earlier, perhaps less ambitious or more cautious plans had called for the increase of spinning capacity to 240,000 spindles within the next four years at an investment of IL-137m. out of Government funds. The industry received and is still getting very liberal Government credit out of the development budget. For plants in development areas, this amounts to 80 and even 85 per cent of the total investment. The Government also provides the funds for training workers and puts up housing for the labour force. New textile ventures are going up or being run in in Jerusalem, Kiryat Gat, Dimona, Kiryat Shmona, Nazareth etc.

Research Paper

A most interesting research paper on some of the main problems by which Israel's textile industry will stand or fall appeared some time ago under the auspices of the Falk Project for Economic Research in Israel. It deals with "the Productivity of Workers and Machinery in Israel's Cotton Spinning Mills."

Mrs. Ruth Klinov-Mallol, the author, first points out the small size of the average Israel mill as compared with modern mills in developed countries. According to accepted international standards the minimum size of an efficient plant should be one with 20,000 spindles. The optimum size is of course even higher, ranging from 25,000 to 50,000 in South America and reaching 80,000 in the north of the U.S. Israel's largest mill has 21,000 spindles. There is also little vertical integration in the local industry and only two spinning mills have finishing and dyeing plants.

Equipment in Israel, on the other hand, is on the whole more up-to-date than in most countries with a developed textiles industry. Most of the spinning equipment in England is old. About 25 per cent of all U.S. spindles were produced before 1915. In India 65 per cent of the equipment is over 22 years old, and in South America about 90 per cent of the machines are pre-1935.

70 Per Cent Capacity

The most interesting results of Mrs. Klinov-Mallol's study concern the comparative efficiency of the local machinery and the reasons for the lower productivity in Israel. They point out that our spindles are employed at only 70 per cent of capacity and that the workers' efficiency is even lower. The most efficient mill in the country requires about twice the input of work per product unit that is accepted at an average American mill, and 60 per cent more than in an efficient Dutch plant, although it compares favourably with the amount of work consumed by the average mills in France, England, Italy and South America.

The small size of the local mills, says Mrs. Klinov-Mallol, reduces their productivity not only because of the relatively high cost of maintenance and production services in the small plants and because modern machinery is designed to achieve highest efficiency in relatively large units, but also because such necessary services as quality control, design and market research are expensive for the small plants. Other countries have tried to concentrate these services in one central organization that would serve the many smaller mills.

Another reason for the lower productivity of our spinning mills lies in the lack of product centralization. Small plants produce a large variety of goods, which makes for frequent production stoppages when they change from one production item to another. This tendency is further aggravated by the small size of the domestic market.

The result is that local products are about 150 per cent more expensive than similar products in the U.S., England and Italy, if the comparison is based on the official rate of exchange of IL1.800 per dollar. The main reason for the higher prices of finished goods at our spinning mills is the higher cost of the factors of production — mainly labour, including administration.

This survey, perhaps the most thorough that was carried out in this field, must guide our planners in their development schemes. There must be an emphasis on building up large economical units that will operate at full capacity concentrating on a small and limited number of goods. A central research and servicing organization is an absolute prerequisite for efficient operation. There is no doubt that we will have to concentrate our efforts on the export of our textiles, since home consumption is limited. We will also have to produce at world market prices since the producer will not be able to make up for low export prices by charging higher prices at home under protective tariffs.

Raising productivity is the spinners' first and foremost task. If they fulfil it, which will call for the cooperation of both the Government and the trade unions, the Israel textile industry may yet hold out great promise.

Alliance Tires on Helsinki-Leningrad Route

Some 5,000 motor buses travel the roads of Finland, from Helsinki in the south to northern towns in the geographical region of Lapland, far inside the Arctic circle, and on many can be seen Alliance tires bearing the inscription "Made in Israel." A regular bus service was recently inaugurated between Helsinki and Leningrad and, for this 450 mile round trip, Alliance Dual Service multipurpose truck tires were chosen as being the most suitable.

General Efficiency Affects Ata

By Our Economic Correspondent

EACH export dollar earned by Ata, the well-organized textile mill in Haifa Bay, costs it roughly IL3.600. Each of these export dollars, however, is converted into pounds at the rate of IL2.550, including the export premium. For every dollar earned abroad, the firm must therefore find one pound to cover the loss. The internal market thus has to subsidize the difference between the price of Israel products and the international market.

The reasons for the difference are, of course, high wages and social benefits — high in relation to performance. Even at present export premium rates, we cannot compete with West European textiles; and there is a limit to the extent to which domestic textile prices can be raised to finance increased exports. The result is a decrease in exports at Ata, one of the pioneers in the field.

'Exports or Unemployment'

This, in a nutshell, is how Mr. Hans Moller, Ata's founder, sums up the problems of the textile industry. In essence, it boils down to the famous slogan of the Minister of Finance, "Exports or Unemployment," and the arguments of the many other economic experts and politicians who have urged economic reform as a precondition for export.

Moller's opinion should carry particular weight. He built his plant with know-how brought here from abroad, invested his own capital in it, developed a cheap and satisfactory mass product and began to penetrate foreign markets. He has also tried — so far unsuccessfully — to bring down production costs by efficiency dismissals. The result was the famous strike which brought him into head-on conflict with the Haifa Labour Council. After the strike was over, the efficiency dismissals were held up because the arbitration which should have decided matters did not get under way.

Meantime, the Government pushed on with plans for ambitious expansion of the textile industry, trying to get investors for new plants in development areas. The widely publicized Dimona project, for instance, offered investors development loans of up to 80 per cent of the required capital, plus generous aid in other respects. So far, only a sewing shop employing a few dozen workers has materialized in Dimona; and in any case new enterprises lacking Ata's experience and know-how can hardly be expected to produce more cheaply. The domestic market does not need many more textile products. The professional goal of new plants is exports. How is this to be achieved?

Government circles answer that new enterprises will create more competition, bringing down prices and facilitating sales abroad. On the face of it, this is a good argument; but it is difficult to forget that during the Ata strike the government hinted it would be ready to authorize higher prices for Ata products if Mr. Moller gave up his stiff-necked fight against the trade unions. What is more, under the prevailing system of direct and indirect government controls, it is unlikely that new mills will mean normal competition. The investors who put up the Gat mill thought that they would not have to worry about the domestic market and that they could obtain an appropriate export premium. How big would this premium turn out to be?

The presence of government capital in the new plants will also hamper competition, since it is illogical to assume that the authorities, which have invested in them, will be ready to expose them to it to any serious extent. Marketing agreements and quotas, enabling all enterprises to continue producing somehow, are much more likely, thus defeating the very aim of making exports possible by beating down prices.

There is no doubt that, with its high labour factor, its technological background and its ability to produce both utility and quality goods, the textile industry is suited to Israel conditions. The main problem is costs and efficiency, and the industry cannot solve it on its own. Mr. Moller tried it and ran up against the strike and its aftermath of reluctance to implement efficiency dismissals.

High Costs

Mr. Moller insists — and economists will agree with him — that the industry's problems cannot be separated from those of the economy as a whole, which suffers throughout from low efficiency and high costs. Fertilizers and Chemicals, one of the most modern plants in the country with a very low labour factor, bore this out again just recently with its statement that extraction and transport costs for its Negev raw materials bring up their price to a higher level than foreign plants have to pay.

It is impossible to create islands of high efficiency in a country which plods along with high transport costs, enormous social benefits, opposition to efficiency dismissals, a cost-plus price system among many of the producers, pressure groups bent on inflationary profits and a general trend towards cartelization. What the textile industry needs is the economic reform which has now been suggested for years but is always being deferred.

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Stocks and Commodities

Good Turnover in Tel Aviv

TURNOVER in linked bonds increased considerably in Tel Aviv during the week ending September 2 and transactions were much livelier than usual in summer. The trend was mixed and the changes very small but downward. It appears that some purchasers are holding out, waiting for the new six per cent Local Authorities issue. This Government-guaranteed loan will probably be floated this month and it appears that the entire issue of IL7.5m. will quickly be taken up since new issues are at par whereas all other interest-bearing linked bonds are now above par.

Conspicuously firm were Palestine Electric 4½ per cent second preferred and Yam Hamelah 5 per cent debentures, the former probably in response to the dividends declared on the ordinary shares, after which these rose sharply in London. Yam Hamelah debentures advanced during the week by close to 15 points. Also firmer were Bank Leumi shares, Palestine Cold Storage and Moller Textile, while Ata and Kurdaneh remained depressed.

On the "curb," I.O.P. shares touched a new low of between IL2.250 — IL2.500. Naphta shares were also easier, under 100 per cent.

New York Market Fluctuates

THE prices on Wall Street fluctuated during the week under report, but the undertone was firm. Purchases are stimulated by the desire of investors to acquire equities of all kinds because of the inflation mood which is spreading rapidly throughout the U.S. The political situation around Formosa, providing a major worry, was more than offset by the good business news.

The Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 511.77 as against 509.63 last week and for Rails 133.23 as against 128.35.

London Brighter After Shakeout

Brighter conditions were reported from London at the beginning of the week after an all-round shakeout on Friday on account of the Far Eastern situation. The markets advanced, probably taking their lead from New York, but failed to reach last week's levels.

Edged was 74.3 on September 2nd unchanged as against a week earlier, and for Industrials 218.2 (after 214.2 on August 29) as against 219.9 on August 26.

Reuter's U.K. Commodities Index climbed to 411.9 as against 410.7 a week earlier.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-

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TREASURY TO MEET VEGETABLE DEBTS

THE Treasury is to pay the sums owing to the Vegetable Marketing Board, it was decided after a meeting on Tuesday between the Accountant General and representatives of the Board, it is learned.

Vegetable wholesalers called a one-day strike on Monday because of the large sums (reckoned at about IL-1m.) owed to them by the Vegetable Marketing Board under the agreement which guarantees minimum prices for certain crops over approved areas. The Board pleaded that it was unable to meet its obligations on time because the Treasury had not provided the funds.

The plan agreed on will bring payments up to date to the end of this month and will include payments for storage of potatoes.

Vegetable growers were complaining bitterly that they are not receiving minimum prices guaranteed for tomatoes in spite of their compliance with the vegetable growing scheme.

The Board has guaranteed prices only for grade "A" tomatoes, but farmers declare that the standard officially demanded is not applicable to the late summer season, when they cannot meet the demand for hard, firm, red fruit. The ripening process is far swifter than in the winter, market gardeners point out. They see in the standards demanded a means of avoiding the payment due.

Defining Depreciation For Income Tax

By DAN BAVLY

"THE benefits it grants go some way towards compensating industry for the substantial losses it suffered in the past due to inadequate depreciation allowances," said a prominent industrialist recently of the new income tax law that provides for higher depreciation allowances on business assets.

Although it is commonly employed in everyday life, the term "depreciation" is often misused, for it can be applied only to commodities that have a definite life expectancy — not land, which is indestructible, or a loaf of bread or an airplane ticket, whose cost is consumed with a one-time payment. A stone building in Jerusalem, for example, is calculated to have a 65-year life span while a truck has only 5 years. A portion of this life span is each year written off or depreciated.

Replacement Cost

The question arises how depreciation should be calculated, according to the building's original cost or its present replacement cost, and the gap between the two grows particularly wide in times of inflation. Businessmen argue that the original cost is meaningless to them, since when their plants or machines wear out they will have to replace them at replacement cost. The income tax authorities, on the other hand, have stuck to the principle of not allowing depreciation on the basis of the new cost. In practice, this kept the enterprises' taxable income higher than if replacement cost had been if criterion for depreciation.

Meanwhile, in the past 15 years the value of the Israel pound has fallen seven times in relation to the dollar and five times in relation to the pound sterling. A recognition of the need to make some allowance for this came four years ago, with the appointment of the Lehmann Committee to study the effects of the decline in the Israel pound's purchasing power. The Committee's first main recommendation resulted in the linkage of loans and debentures to the dollar and the cost-of-living index; the second, in a proposal on which the present depreciation law is based. The original proposal encountered the opposition of the income tax authorities, which succeeded in toning it down considerably by the time it was finally drafted by a government committee headed by Mr. I. Greenstein, Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax.

Accelerated Rate

The new law thus provides for an "accelerated" depreciation rate, which means a higher depreciation rate than is obtained by dividing original cost by the asset's life. This rate may be applied retroactively to the beginning of 1955—on the un-depreciated part of the assets. Thus if an asset originally acquired for IL10,000 was carried in the books at IL4,000 at the beginning of 1955 on the basis of the fact that IL-6,000 had been written off by then in depreciation allowances, and if the new accelerated depreciation rate is IL1,000 a year, the asset will be considered written off at the end of 1958 and no more depreciation allowances will be permitted after that.

This preference for the principle of a one-time adjustment rather than some method of allowing for the continuous decrease in the purchasing power of our currency stems from many Treasury officials' feeling that the same problem of continuous inflation is common to all the western democracies, which, however, approve the revaluation of equipment only under complete plans for economic recovery; that new machines replacing old ones that are written off will always be more expensive since they are more modern and productive; and that the capital for the new machines should be provided out of net income, after taxes.

Whether or not this is right, one must deplore the additional fact that the law does not restrict the application of accelerated depreciation rates to those cases where the company has actually provided for a bigger replacement fund into which these allowances would go. Instead of replenishing such funds, which would definitely be in the interest of the state, each company is perfectly free, for example, to distribute as an additional dividend the "windfall" represented by the income tax reduction resulting from higher depreciation allowances since 1955.

The law does not cover buildings, since it is argued that their value as property has risen enough in these inflationary times to offset additional depreciation; nor does it include offices, office equipment, electric appliances, etc. It is also vague about ships and tools that cannot be classified as either industrial or agricultural; and it does not cover business vehicles, although it is understood that the public transportation services will be included.

The time is fast approaching for a more thoroughgoing law, adjusted to the reality of continuous inflation and the need for attracting capital and maintaining the real value of industrial and agricultural equipment.

The Stock Exchange Takes Stock

By SHALOM P. DOBON

IL 262m. worth of stock is at present registered on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, Dr. S. Saalheimer, the Chairman of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Board, declared in his address at the Annual General meeting held last week. This is some IL80m. more than last year. Sixty per cent are so-called "linked bonds," mainly Government-guaranteed and enjoying tax privileges.

In his address, the Chairman dwelt on the recent developments in the market, pointing to the favourable trend in the "linked bonds" section, after the 1957 slump, caused by the "inflation of flotations" that year.

In fact, it was only last spring, when the Finance Ministry implemented the Arnon Commission proposals that the dull tone changed to a better mood. The recommendations called actually for two measures: 1). enabling banks with savings schemes to purchase up to ten per cent of their approved investments, i.e. linked bonds, on the open market, and 2) an "embargo" on new issues until such time as the market should recover and regain its absorptive capacity.

It was gratifying to see that the linked bonds section developed a firm market in the past three months, with practically all 6% and 6½% issues above par or adjusted par value. Moreover, sometimes some of them were marked "buyers only."

However, additional and more decisive measures are called for to assure continued long-term progress in this section, particularly since the recommendation of the Arnon Commission regarding bank saving schemes expired at the end of August, and the one applying to new issues expires with the September issue of the IL7.5m. worth of 6% Local Authorities Bonds.

A prerequisite for a sound gilt-edged market, explained the Chairman, is a change in the rules requiring pension funds and provident funds to invest in approved securities only "from the source," and not on the open market. In fact, hitherto, these institutional investors, as well as bank savings schemes, have had to acquire linked bonds direct from the issuer, with the result that they have often had to pay full par for a linked bond even though it was under par on the market. On the other hand, the Stock Exchange was deprived of permanent buyers, who account for at least 70 per cent of linked bonds placements. When the funds needed money they came to the market but as sellers.

The form in which flotations were made was another handicap as far as the market was concerned. The pressure exerted on banks sometimes led them to take up more bonds than they could sell to their clients.

The Stock Exchange Chairman then recommended that the funds be permitted to buy their approved investments on the open market and that the present practice of "pressure subscription" to new government bond issues be discontinued.

It may be interesting to note that something of the second recommendation is already being implemented. There will be no pressure for subscription to the new Local Authorities Second Issue, for which a kind of "on tap" sale will be introduced. It appears, that the whole issue of IL7½ million will be taken up quickly in any case.

Bonds and Index

Stock exchange circles are also worried about the relation of the bonds to the new index, and it is hoped that the committee of experts that has been appointed by the government and the trustees to study the matter will emerge with constructive proposals.

While the linked bonds section is expanding rapidly and satisfactorily, industrial and development equities remain highly neglected. The index for the ordinary shares quoted on the Tel Aviv Exchange, published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, is consistently going down, now standing around 180 in comparison with 200 two years ago and 230 three years ago. The index for linked bonds stands above 300. The base for both is the 1950 average.

New Shares

The sick equity section of our capital market not only is a source of worry to unhappy investors, but also makes it impossible to sell new shares of any kind in Israel and much more difficult to sell Israel shares abroad. It is enough to look at the London or Frankfurt Stock Exchange, in order to see what huge sums of American capital are available for investment abroad. This aspect too, was brought out by Dr. Saalheimer, who pointed out that a healthy equity market could release many funds from the Development Budget, which should be applied primarily to enterprises for which private capital cannot be obtained.

Dr. Saalheimer expressed the opinion that the slump in our equities market is the result of the much greater attractiveness of the local bonds, which guarantee a net return of 4.5 per cent, equal to a gross dividend of between 9.5 and 11 per cent. Few industries can distribute such a dividend, and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange has recommended to the Government that in addition to the steps already taken to reduce corporation taxes and allow higher depreciation allowances, it should limit income tax on dividends from registered equities to the 25 per cent maximum applying to linked bonds.

Better Service

Dr. Saalheimer also expressed the view that industry and companies that float shares should give better service to their investors by supplying them with continuous information and do more to gain the confidence of their investors by consulting them on policy decisions and according them their natural right to full voting powers at the general meeting.

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